The North Carolinian.

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2 months	5.00	8.00	12.00	14.00	18.00	24.00	35.00
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The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS: $2.00 a Year, in Advance.

VOLUME VI. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1875. NUMBER 34.

The North Carolinian POWER JOB PRINTING Establishment

Is supplied with all the requisites for doing first-class Job Printing business, and promptly executes

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DR. R. H. McINTOSH, Physician. Office, Road Street.

W. L. REED, Attorney at Law, Manteo, Roanoke Island, Dare County, N. C.

JAMES L. BALL, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office, east side Road Street, three doors from Main.

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OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

ELIZABETH CITY.

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Mayor—Wm. A. Harney.
Commissioners—Dr. P. John, Luther C. Dashiell, Henry M. Fearing, Geo. W. Bell and M. B. Culpepper.
Treasurer—Hugh Cale.
Attorney—Walter F. Pool.
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Methodist, Baptist, Episcopal, and Zion (colored). Services in each every Sabbath.

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MASONIC.

EUREKA LODGE meets on every Monday night.

PASQUOTANK COUNTY.

Sheriff—John T. Price.
Clerk Superior Court—Miles Commander.
Treasurer—Thomas Meads.
Register of Deeds—Thomas P. Wilcox.
Surveyor—Kader Perry.
Commissioners—Dr. P. John, George W. Brothers, A. F. Stafford, Emanuel Davis and E. B. Johnson.
Attorney—W. F. Pool.
Representative—W. J. Munden.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Tenth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Elizabeth City.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Perquimans, Camden, Currituck, Dare, Tyrrell, Hyde, Beaufort, Washington, Bertie, Hertford, Chowan, Martin, Gates, Pitt and Pamlico

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Is composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Currituck, Camden, Perquimans, Chowan, Gates, Tyrrell, Hyde, Dare.

Judge—Hon. Mills L. Eure, of Gatesville.

Solicitor—J. P. Woodbee, of Elizabeth City.

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C. C. & W. F. POOL,

Attorneys at Law,

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AND

GENERAL COLLECTOR,

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Office—North of Main Street.

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Albemarle Bank

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Elizabeth City, N. C.

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Elizabeth City N. C.

THE ELIZABETH CITY Bakery & Confectionery Store

Fresh Bread, Cakes and Pies always on hand. Also a good variety of Candies, Fruits, Nuts, Figs, Raisins, Pickles, Crackers, Cheese, Butter—in short, everything in the Bakery or Confectionery line always on hand. Families supplied with Bread, Cakes and Pies on reasonable terms. Come and see.

WILLIAM STEGER,
Road Street, ELIZABETH CITY.

HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES

Of the best mechanics in each of the departments, and giving my own particular attention to all work done at my shop, I feel safe in saying that my work will compare favorably with that of any of the large cities. All I ask is an examination of my work to convince those in want of any kind of a

VEHICLE

that this is the place to buy them.

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FARM and SPRING WAGONS, CART WHEELS, &c.

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January 1st, 1875.

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This elegant establishment in the Albemarle House, is now under the control of

JOHN DETRICK,

Of Norfolk, who proposes to keep a first-class

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DEALERS IN

PURE DRUGS,

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Perfumery & Fancy Articles.

All Staples connected with a first class Drug Business will always be found on hand.

Prescriptions accurately compounded.

Livery Stables

AT

Elizabeth City, N. C.

The subscriber takes this method of informing his old friend and the public generally that he is still at the "old stand" and continues to keep horses, buggies, carriages, etc., for hire. Persons accommodated at all times and on reasonable terms. Remember the place—on

ROAD STREET,
Near the Canal Bridge.

C. B. BROTHERS.

JONES'

Livery Stables

AT

Elizabeth City, N. C.

I would announce to my friends and the public that I am still at the old place on

MAIN STREET,

A few doors west of Road, and keep horses, buggies, carriages, etc., for hire. Persons promptly accommodated at all times and on reasonable terms.

ARTHUR D. JONES.

TO SPORTSMEN!

The subscriber would announce to his friends and the public that he continues at the old stand on

ROAD STREET,

And keeps on hand a good assortment of

GUNS,

Rifles, Pistols, Sporting Apparatus,

And also a fine selection of

CUTLERY.

He may at all times be found either in his Store prepared to accommodate customers with New Goods, or in his shop adjoining, willing and happy to repair any article in his line of business.

GEO. W. BELL.

A Tired Woman's Last Words.

Here lies an old woman who always was tired.
For she lived in a house where help wasn't hired.

Her last words on earth were, "Dear friends, I am going
Where sweeping ain't done, nor churning, nor sewing.

And everything there will be just to my wishes.
For where they don't eat there's no washing of dishes.

I'll be where the loud anthems will always be ringing,
But, having no voice, I'll get rid of the singing.

Don't mourn for me now, and don't mourn for me never,
For I'm going to do nothing forever and ever.'

HAPPY AT LAST.

The story was this. Capt. Crocker returned home from his last voyage, rich, and built him a handsome house. Then the captain cast a favorable eye on Abby Fowler, and in his choice evinced excellent judgment, as Rockybeach boasted not of her superior. The most surprising thing was Abby refused his suit point blank.

Then the rich man in his wrath wooed and won pretty Deborah, the milliner's daughter.

Abby Fowler, school mistress, stood before the glass in the sitting-room tying her yellow bonnet strings and preparing to attend the wedding.

"You be the first old maid in our family," observed her grandmother, pulling down her spectacles from the false front to the bridge of her sharp old nose. "If I only had my money back, I could leave it to you. I dare say you'll need it yet. Deary me, them thieves!"

Passing along the village street, the school mistress ran the gauntlet of public comment. "Abby looks mighty solemn over the weddin'. Guess she's sorry she refused him," commented Rockybeach, with one voice.

The wedding was over, and Abby Fowler sought her own chamber, and took a bandbox from the cupboard. A faded daguerreotype and packet of letters were enshrined in this homely receptacle. Ah me! little consolation even here. These relics belonged to Albert Marshall, lover of her youth, who had jilted her. At least she could be faithful to the memory of her dead love.

While the captain and his bride were jaunting away in the stage-coach on their wedding journey, Abby Fowler was fighting her own battle in her little room. She sat with her elbows on the sill of the window, through which her longing eyes had searched hungrily for a wider horizon many years. She was trying to face her future bravely; but strive as she would to paint it in vivid colors, she could find only pale, neutral tints on the palette of her imagination. It looked blank enough, certainly. The first bloom of youth, which glorifies the plainest face, had vanished forever.

A tap on the door disturbed her meditations, and a pale, thin woman entered.

"I'm glad to see you, Dosire," said Abby.

"Thought I'd just look in," returned Desire.

Then there was silence, Abby comprehending that the other's reticence was a delicate expression of sympathy. A quiet, gentle woman, who did the village dress-making, gliding like a shadow from house to house—by sheer force of contrast Abby's meek satellite.

"Hopeful has gone to live in Washington."

"Well, she slighted us long ago."

"She is keeping house for her cousin, Albert's wife died last year, and he is a Senator now, you know."

Abby made no reply. Albert's wife dead! Albert a Senator! Cruel, deceitful, base, he had been, yet she liked to hear of his prosperity. Her head grew confused, and her face flushed.

"I believe that Hopeful loved Albert herself, and made mischief," pursued Desire, musingly. "She married, to be sure, and is a widow."

"Then the mischief-makers prosper," retorted Abby.

Albert Marshall was the love of her youth. Over the sterner duties of the academy had floated a rosy cloud; flowers found their way slyly between the pages of solemn dictionaries, brown eyes and blue sought each other with a growing, sweet intelligence. Handsome Cousin Hopeful pouted, but Abby was Albert's sweetheart. Never to be forgotten the day when the young man went to seek his fortune in the West! She stood again at the gate beneath the perfumed shade of the lilac bushes, with the hot, dusty road beyond, and Albert looking back wistfully. Then followed a visit, after the lapse of a year, from a sedate young man, conscious of a beard, to a demure maiden, mindful that her muslin gown was "done up" for the occasion. The visit left her engaged, for Cousin Hopeful no longer watched, having gone to live in the West, where she married.

Abby's heart was blithe. She sang as she worked, for the future glowed with sunset hues. Then came a stiff, ambiguous letter, answered promptly with pride; then a long, sickening silence. What did it mean? It meant that Cousin Hopeful, if not loved herself, would poison the mind of a lover far away. If Albert would not marry her, he should not wed Abby. Thus she played with subtle touch on many chords, and there was growing distrust and anger. A young woman may not journey to the far West to ask her lover what is separating them, so Abby waited. Her healthy nature could not bear this ordeal. She fell ill, and the busy life became a blank. When convalescent a letter was placed in her feeble hand—a harsh, unjust letter, taxing her with infidelity to her absent lover, and stating that if she did not immediately reply, clearing herself, all was over between them. The letter was already old, mother having laid it away in the family Bible. Abby resumed her tasks, well aware that the crystal goblet of happiness had slipped from her grasp, and lay shivered to atoms on the ground. Clear herself from false charges, forsooth! If Albert Marshall did not know her nature better, let him take his course. She never wrote again, and the next thunderbolt was Albert's marriage—a measure so hasty as to suggest revenge. This was all, and the years rolled on.

"Come right home along of me, dear. Do! Squire Scudder's sent me a mince-pie," urged Desire.

Grandmother looked after them with scorn. "There go them two creeturs, comfortin' each other. I don't suppose Desire ever flew in the face of Providence as our Abby has, though."

Abby returned from the visit much strengthened in spirit, and retired to read a book from the Rockybeach circulating library by the light of a private candle.

Down in her little house the dressmaker, most timid and shrinking of women, was guilty of a bold deed. She wrote to Senator Albert Marshall! Her courage oozed, and she left the missive anonymous from sheer terror. It read thus:

"If Mr. Marshall will visit his native place again, after so many years of absence, he will never regret it."

The little seed bore fruit in this wise: a stranger came by the morning boat to Rockybeach, a tall, dignified man, who gazed about him like one in a trance. How old he felt among the scene of his childhood! He might have been asleep, instead of a prosperous man in his prime, who had worked his way up with a new State.

The school mistress rang her bell sharply, and in response to the summons the tramp of small boots echoed through the building. Shrill voices subsided to murmurs, which made the academy seem like a hive of busy insects. And, indeed, were not the brain cells stored with honey there?

A pretty squirrel leaped on the floor, looking drolly around. Fun gleamed in chubby faces; one boy hid his head behind his slate. Never had this lad evinced such industry before. The little animal whisked its tail, ran nimbly up the school mistress's chair (who screamed), then capered off, and nestled in the jacket of the industrious boy. Laughter bubbled forth; to see their schoolmarm "scared" was altogether too much for the gravity of the little people.

"Jean, come here."

The boy advanced slowly, with the squirrel's tiny head peering out of his pocket. There he stood, unlike all his companions, even to the instinct of taming wild animals. A short, squarely built lad, with narrow head, black hair, and bronzed skin. One day the selectman had brought two writhing victims to school—Jean and his sister Victoire. The children were shy, the blood of Indian and French voyageur coursed in their veins. The family had roamed over the border, and built a hut on the edge of the wood. The father perished in a snow-drift. Rockybeach brought the widow into town, the selectman pounced on the children. School was a straitjacket. The girl Victoire submitted; the boy Jean remained savage. In vain he hid in the woods, in barns, and cellars; the pursuer hunted him out. Jean could no more escape from the selectman than from destiny. It was the selectman's duty to have every child learn to read and write. Rockybeach was poor, worked hard for a living, but set the school house on the hill-top, like a light house tower, and proclaimed to the world universal education.

The course of justice was interrupted by Victoire, who tripped in, breathless with excitement.

"A gentleman is coming here," she cried.

He already stood in the door, and shaded his eyes with an expression of doubt and astonishment. There was a sound of surging waters in Abby's ears, the windows wavered, the great stove reeled.

"You here, Abby? I thought you had married Captain Crocker." He stepped forward eagerly, glad recognition in his smile.

But she never answered. The school marm had fainted. After that there was a holiday. The academy rejoiced. All the pupils saw was the meeting of two sober persons, long separated—a tall, grave man, and a comely, robust woman, with that beauty of true integrity which outlives time. Not knowing what to make of it, young Rockybeach trooped off, with jubilant shouts, to tell the news.

"I believed you unfaithful long ago, and now that you had married Captain Crocker."

"Who told you?"

"Cousin Hopeful heard the news."

"And with Cousin Hopeful's aid you have thought ill of me all these years," said Abby.

"I would rather have you think well of me than any woman living," he replied.

This was the way they made it up, walking toward the old familiar gate, while their hearts sang, like the glistening rivulets, in the glad day of reconciliation. Present happiness enabled them to fold away the leaf of long separation.

Victoire came down the hill behind them, swinging her tin luncheon pail. She met Fred, flushed and elated with the result of a journey to Longport.

"Oh, Fred," whispered sixteen to eighteen, in an awed tone, "they are lovers!"

"Guess not. They are a great deal too old," replied Fred, with a reflective shake of the head.

Then he took from his pocket a ring purchased at Longport—such a splendid ring, with diamonds and rubies of an astounding size—which he slipped on Victoire's brown finger. The little maid agreed to wear it, growing unaccountably shy and silent the while.

Rockybeach received an electric flash. The tidings flew from house to house. Abby Fowler was going to marry Albert Marshall, who was a Senator! Talk about Captain Abraham Crocker! He had never inspired the profound interest that this man created. The wooing was short.

"We've lost much time already," said the suitor, during one of those long conversations, which were so precious and tender, when the old horse-hair sofa became a throne. Gossip declared there never was such a man for hurry; he really gave the lady no time to decide between flounces and puff trimmings.

Who so proud as Uncle Asa to present the Senator to his fellow townspeople in the academy? The visitor could make a speech, believe me, and on this occasion he talked in a pleasant, easy vein, with a manly ring to his words.

They were married in the meeting-house, and seldom did a Sabbath bring together such an array of wagons covered with buffalo-skin, rickety buggies, and ancient carryalls as then crowded the sheds. The pale dress-maker, Desire, stood at her door looking wistfully toward sunset over the sea. Perhaps she read in the clouds of gold and crimson the reward—not of this world—for a good action. The husband and wife turned their faces to the future—the wide realm of the West.

The California Petrified Forest.

The famous petrified forest of Napo county is eighteen miles from Healdsburg, by way of Windsor, and lies just across the county line. The trees are all prostrate and lie scattered quite thickly over an extent of fifty acres. The proprietor of the forest has lately been engaged in digging away the soil and lava from the partially buried trees. Two men visited the place and reported that the trees that have been unearthed far surpass in size any that have heretofore been discovered. One fragment that appears to have been redwood measures eleven feet in diameter, and is sixty-seven feet long. The tree must originally have been 200 feet in length. Numerous other specimens ranged from eight to eleven feet in diameter.

Prices.

The New York *Bulletin* publishes a table comparing the prices of leading productions of the United States in December, 1873, with the same in December, 1874. From the table it appears that, with the exception of corn, hog products, hops, and sugar, there has been an important decline on all the articles enumerated. The decline per cent. on some of the leading articles is as follows: Wheat, No. 2, 29; flour, 23½; Scotch pig-iron, 11; American iron, No. 1, 27; cotton, middling uplands, 11½; brown sheetings, 12½. Thus it appears that the shrinkage of prices which took place just after the panic has continued, with respect to some important articles, down to the present time.

THE LOSS OF THE COSPATRICK.

Still Further Details of the Terrible Disaster at Sea.

The London *Times* gives the following account of the loss of the Cospatrick, which is made up from different dispatches received:

The Cospatrick had been sixty-seven days at sea, when at midnight on the 17th of November the alarm was given that she was on fire. The flames were at first, it appears, confined to the fore part of the vessel. Either by the sudden shriveling up of sails and tackle or by the want of nerve of a steersman, command was lost over the vessel and she "went about"—that is, she turned her head round to the wind, and the wind blew flame and smoke in upon the ship. From that moment her fate can scarcely have been doubtful. The captain had "turned in," but he immediately came on deck and attempted to put her before the wind. We are also told that the appliances the ship had for extinguishing the fire were tried in vain. The wind, blowing from the bows, carried flames and volumes of smoke throughout the after part of the vessel. The noise and the pungent smoke must quickly have roused both passengers and crew. The boats in the fore part of the vessel had been set on fire, but there was a rush to the other boats. One which was on the davits, hanging over the starboard side, was filled till its stern dipped into the sea, and then the boat capsized. The first and the second officer each took charge of one boat, and these boats successfully got off. The boat of Mr. Romaine, the first mate, contained besides himself six seamen and twenty-five passengers. The names of the members of the crew in her were A. Dutton, the butcher, Nicolle Cunningham, Turvey, Rusleen and Wood. The other boat was under command of Mr. Henry MacDonald, the second officer, and that is said to have contained about the same number of persons. Boats and ship did not part at once. From the boats the men (it is to be observed that the boats are described as containing only men) had the unenviable opportunity of observing, without being able to relieve, the confusion which ultimately must have prevailed on board the ship. Nearly four hundred and thirty people perished in their sight.

We are not told whether they left the ship before or after the capsizing of the starboard quarter boat. The masts were seen to fall, and at last the flames reached the stern, and there was an explosion under the poop deck. After the burning of the vessel she remained afloat for two days, and the boats remained by her in the hope, perhaps, of obtaining provisions. Captain Elmslie, Mrs. Elmslie, their son, and Dr. Cadle are described as surviving the fire and then jumping overboard to escape death from the sinking of the vessel. Dr. Cadle is said to have taken the captain's son in his arms before jumping overboard, and then it is added that these four persons were all drowned together. It was the 19th before the ship went down. The two boats kept together for two days, and then parted company in rough weather. This brings us to the night of the 21st. Of Romaine's boat we now hear nothing more. Of Mr. MacDonald's boat we learn that on the 22d they suffered much from thirst, and next day Bentley, a Lancashire laborer, aged thirty-seven, who had gone out with his wife and children, fell overboard and was drowned. The disastrous history of the voyages is now a narrative of madness and death, and of life prolonged by the most horrible expedient of shipwrecked men. On the 26th, before daylight, a bark passed close to the boat. She was hailed, but no answer came. The 27th was Friday. There were now left in the boat five men—MacDonald, second mate; Lewis and Hamilton, able seamen; Cotts, ordinary seaman, and another. The corpses of their companions had been thrown overboard. Two of the men who remained had lost their reason, and the others were faint and drowsy. It is said that MacDonald was roused at the moment when their rescuers bore down upon them by one of his companions who had became insane and who bit MacDonald's heel. It had rained that day, but they were unable to catch a drop of water. In this state they were found by the British Sceptre, an iron sailing ship, which left Calcutta for Dundee on the 18th of September, a week later than the date of the immigrants started from Gravesend. The two who had gone mad died on board. The British Sceptre conveyed MacDonald, Cotts and Lewis to St. Helena.

Convict Women of England.

A very distressing statement, respecting the treatment of women in our convict prisons has been made in a letter from "A Lady Visitor," according to whom, the present system of penal servitude for women in England is one of solitary confinement of a very rigid character. Each woman lives in a cell by herself, the only hours when the prisoners meet being the half hour devoted to prayers in the chapel, and the hour's exercise in the prison yard; and during the exercise the strictest silence is observed. The exception to the rule is in the case of prisoners employed in the laundry, in cleaning the passage or waiting on the matron. But these are the only unavoidable deviations from the rule, and the system is one of the silence of solitude, continued throughout the prisoner's sentence, which may vary from six months to a lifetime. The writer, indeed, proceeds to mention another exception to this absolute silence, in the fact that the school-mistress visits each prisoner in her cell, and teaches her for half an hour or so many times a week, while, of course, though she does not mention it, the chaplain visits the prisoners. The diet, too, is good and varied. But if the results, which the writer proceeds to attribute to the system, correspond to the facts, it is unimportant to inquire into the details of the system. It stands self-condemned. "Not one woman in twenty," she says, "undergoes a sentence of over a year's duration without showing signs of temporary insanity during some period of her confinement. Either she makes an attempt on her own life, or she gives way to a wild outburst known in the prison jargon as 'break out,' which may be briefly described as a smashing of everything, herself included; for, having broken up the bed, table, chair, etc., in the cell, and torn to ribbons her clothes, the author of the mischief seats herself on the ground and kicks her heels against the wall till, in many cases, her brain and spine are injured." Most of the women, it is explained, come from the lowest classes and have been hard drinkers in their former lives; but even the better educated among them are not free from periodical fits of insanity, though their tendency is to commit suicide rather than to "break out."

The Fairies.

One of the Paris almanacs has this story: A lazy girl, who liked to live in comfort and do nothing, asked her fairy godmother to give her a good genius to do everything for her. On the next instant the fairy called ten dwarfs who dressed and washed the little girl and combed her hair, and fed her, and so on. All was done so nicely that she was happy except for the thought that they would go away. "To prevent that," said the godmother, "I will place them permanently in your ten, pretty little fingers." And they are there yet.

A SAD AFFAIR.

A Building Burned and a Number of People Burned to Death.

A fatal conflagration occurred in Brooklyn. The structure fronted on Pacific street and extended back about seventy-five feet on Hoyt street. On the first floor was a grocery store and the upper stories were occupied by five families.

The cause of the fire is believed to have been accidental. Mr. F. J. Boedecker, who occupied the first floor as a grocery, states that at about half-past six o'clock, as he was standing at a desk in the rear of the store, he was startled by a rumbling noise in the cellar. He rushed to the hall and found the floor and the staircase leading from the basement to the first story wrapped in flames. The horrified man had only time to rescue his family, who occupied the rear of the second floor, when the stairs caught fire and shut off all hope of escaping to the street from those in the building.

The inmates of the burning building numbered sixteen in all. Those who escaped from the flames by the Pacific street entrance were F. J. Boedecker, his wife and child, his brother and John McGarry and sister. Left in the building, with every avenue of escape from the flames cut off, were six persons. They all resided on the third floor. Their names are Timothy and Patrick McCormick, their sister, Ellen McCormick, Mrs. Mary Flood, aged sixty-five years, and her sons, John and Thomas Flood. The two latter were young men and both mechanics.

When the flames came darting up from the seething furnace below, enveloping the stairways and sending volumes of thick, blinding smoke through the house, a scene of the greatest consternation took place on the upper floors. The Flood family, who lived in the front of the third story, have been severe sufferers by this calamity. As soon as these people saw that the flames had cut off all exit to the street they became almost insane with terror. The mother, who is very feeble, ran to the window, and before her horrified sons could restrain her she sprung out and fell, striking the pavement with fearful force, and fracturing her skull. An ambulance had arrived, and the injured woman was taken to the Long Island College Hospital, where she died in a few moments afterward. Her sons remained in the room till the intense heat drove them from it, and then they, too, jumped from the window, and were both fatally injured. John, the elder brother, had several ribs broken, and was internally injured. The other brother, Thomas, was cut about the head. They were both taken to the hospital, where they lie in a dying condition. Timothy, Patrick and Ellen McCormick were in the rear room on the third floor. The girl jumped from the window and was fatally injured.

The two men remained in the building, evidently hoping for succor. Their hesitation resulted fatally, for they were found dead in the room after the flames had been extinguished. They had evidently been suffocated by the smoke. Timothy, the father, who was an old man, was on his knees near the window. His son lay on the floor.

Beecher in Court.

A New York correspondent writes as follows of the appearance of Henry Ward Beecher in court:

At five minutes past eleven there was a sensation in court. A noise was heard at the door and a whisper ran through the room. A moment afterward the long, gray hair and full, ruddy face of Henry Ward Beecher was seen. He stopped and turned in the doorway as if to lead in another person. Everybody arose to his feet in anticipation of, it was hardly possible to say what. The person that Mr. Beecher led in was his wife, the only woman not a witness that could under any circumstances gain admittance. Her silky white hair showed under a bonnet of rich black material. Her black veil was raised. Both she and her husband were smiling, and greeted counsel and other friends pleasantly and heartily. Mr. Tilton cast a momentary glance toward them, and then directed his gaze elsewhere. Mr. Moulton regarded them steadily but unobstrusively for a longer time. Mr. and Mrs. Beecher sat near the head of the long counsel table, and Mr. Henry B. Beecher sat to the left of his mother. Every eye was fixed on them. Soon afterward ex-Judge Morris was delivering his opening address; his voice often trembled with emotion. There was a twitching sensation about Mr. Tilton's eyelids, but otherwise he preserved the calmness of his features. Mr. Beecher, during some of the scathing denunciations that ensued, held his face toward the floor. It was flushed, but otherwise did not express emotion. Mrs. Beecher sat steadily looking at the speaker. Her face was cast down, and her eyes directed upward under her sharply cut brows, giving her a peculiar aspect, suggestive of mingled anger and watchfulness. The corners of her mouth were drawn down, and added to the sternness of her expression. Once when the speaker stated that his client could not, of course, produce direct evidence to prove his charges, Mrs. Beecher turned toward her husband with a smile, but soon resumed her look of bitterness.

A Good Reputation to Have.

A young man was expecting daily to go away. His mother gave him an unpaid bill with money, and asked him to pay it. When he returned home at night, she said,—

"Did you pay that bill?"

"Yes," he answered.

In a few days the bill was sent in a second time.

"I thought," she said to her son, "that you paid this."

"I really don't remember, mother; you know I've had so many things on my mind."

"But you said you did."

"Well," he answered, "if I said I did, I did."

He went away, and his mother took the bill herself to the store. The young man had been known in the town all his life, and what opinion was held of him this will show.

"I am quite sure," she said, "that my son paid this some days ago; he has been very busy since, and has quite forgotten about it; but he told me that day he had, and says if he said then that he had, he is quite sure he did."

"Well," said the man, "I forget about it; but if he ever said he did, he did."

Wasn't that a grand character to have?

Among the Mormons.

A Mormon paper at Salt Lake places the number of polygamists in the Territory at 1,000 men, 3,000 women, and 9,000 children, and the cost and loss, by legal punishment of all, at $2,000,000, and thinks that the courts would have around them 3,000 crying women and 9,000 crying children. This is probably a pretty accurate computation. One of the beauties of the polygamous system is shown by a statement that within a stone's throw of a prominent church in Salt Lake is the residence of an aged Mormon who is the husband of a woman and her two daughters. Thus his first wife is his mother-in-law, his step-daughters are his wives, and a sort of uncle to his other children, and—you can study it out further, if you want to.

THE NEVADA SILVER EXCITEMENT.

The Value of the Silver Mines and the Fortunes that have Been Made—"Millions In It."

A letter from San Francisco says: Our friends in the East hardly realize the excitement pervading our community, and indeed the whole Pacific slope, over the news of the great "bonanza" discovery in the Comstock mines, in Nevada, and the consequent speculation in stocks of the companies located on the Comstock front in our stock market. Our people have gone wild over it, and California street day after day reminds me of what I have read of the scenes that were visible in London and Paris in the days of the South sea and Mississippi schemes. Men, and women too, who were comparatively poor the other day, have suddenly become rich beyond their most extravagant dreams, and now give rein to hopes and fancies gorgeous enough to make the head heel.

A few weeks ago the stock of the mines was quoted at low figures. In October the workmen in consolidated Virginia struck a drift of surpassing richness. Examinations made by experts revealed the astounding fact that this ledge of ore, or "bonanza," as it is called at the mines, extended at least 1,700 feet in length, and had a depth of no less than 600 feet. The value of the ore taken out is from $300 to $600 per ton.

Mr. Deidsheimer, a mining engineer of large experience, gives it as his opinion that the bonanza contains not less than $1,500,000,000 worth of bullion. Think of it! Silver in the earth and easily taken out almost rivaling in value the extent of the national debt of the United States! Mr. Diedsheimer says that he discovered one pillar in the Consolidated Virginia worth, according to his calculation, $70,000,000. The Consolidated Virginia and California are controlled by four men, who are in partnership. They own 60,000 shares of each mine. Their names are James C. Flood, W. S. O'Brien, John Mackay, and James G. Fair. Shares sold on the street at $500. The present aggregate value of Flood, O'Brien & Co.'s shares, therefore, is $60,000,000; and the four shareholders are worth $15,000,000 each. But this is not all. If Mr. Diedsheimer's calculation is correct and the bonanza will yield in the end $1,500,000,000, it will be safe to say that these four men will in a few years be worth as much as $250,000,000 each. Either of them will be richer than the combined Rothschild family; richer than many dukedoms and principalities of Europe. I believe that your Mr. Stewart's wealth is estimated at $60,000,000, and Mr. Astor's at about the same, and their fortunes have been the result of many years of patient toil. But here are four almost unknown men who suddenly leap into riches which leave the wealth of the Astors, Stewarts and Vanderbilts far behind. Another of the prospective billionnaires is Sharon, the man who is going to be elected United States Senator from Nevada as soon as the Legislature of that State meets. Sharon owns heavily in all the mines on the Comstock front, and if the bonanza extends far into and beyond Ophir he will become as rich as Flood and his companions. He is already worth $20,000,000 or $25,000,000, and is going ahead at the rate of $250,000 a day.

Sharon came to California from Ohio with the pioneers of 1849. He had been a flatboatman, then a briefless lawyer in some small Missouri town, and then a struggling merchant. When he reached here with a few dollars in his pocket he plunged into speculation, made money and lost it, went around seedy and hungry, was picked up by the Bank of California and sent out to Nevada to assist in the management of a small branch there, and thus started on the road to fortune. He is now familiarly called "The King of Comstock." Among his associates is Ralston, the president of the Bank of California. Sharon is nominally a citizen of Nevada, but lives most of the time in San Francisco. He is a large owner of real estate in San Francisco, and is interested in a hundred enterprises. Latterly he has been buying up mining property in the neighborhood of his Comstock possessions, and now holds, with Ralston, a controlling interest in more than a dozen mines. In the rise of the stocks of the mines large fortunes were made. The value of Consolidated Virginia increased at the average rate of $2,000,000 per day for seventeen days, and since December 1 the value of the California mine has increased at the average rate of $2,360,700 per day. Of course the stock kept advancing all the time. A list of sixty names is given of men who in this stock made immense fortunes, and all from a few hundred dollars.

A Story of Jackson.

In a sketch of Gen. Jackson from the pen of Mrs. Fremont, published in the *Ledger*, the coincidence is mentioned that, at the very time Col. Benton was sending to Gen. Jackson the intelligence that he had got through Congress a bill indemnifying the old general for expenses which he had incurred in the service of the country, and which had impoverished him, his own brother, Jesse Benton, was being carried through the streets of Nashville disabled by a pistol ball which Gen. Jackson had fired into his body. It was after this brother, we believe, that Mrs. Fremont was named—having the same name but differently spelt.

But a more remarkable circumstance briefly referred to by Mrs. Fremont would be regarded as too improbable to be true if it were recorded in a work of fiction. It is that in the fight which subsequently occurred between Col. Benton and Gen. Jackson, at a hotel in Nashville, and in which several pistol shots were exchanged, a lady in an adjoining apartment—a perfect stranger at the time to all the parties—was very badly frightened by the firing. She had a young child with her, and on his account her fears were undoubtedly greatly enhanced. That child was John C. Fremont, who subsequently married Col.

NORTH CAROLINIAN

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PALEMON JOHN, : : : : : : Editor

Elizabeth City, N C., Feb. 10, 1875

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PUNCTUALITY.

Punctuality is essential to a successful business man. We esteem those men successful who accomplish their end. The aim of a man of business is two-fold; *first*, to accomplish much useful labor, and thus be the direct and indirect means of doing good, and *second*, to attain property, for his own use and the use of those whom he supports.

No man can accomplish the greatest good unless he be punctual. If he labors himself and commence his work after the time when it should have been commenced, he loses that time which has elapsed. Ten minutes lost every day is five working days, of ten hours each, in a year. If he be a foreman of a mechanic's shop, or a superintendant of a manufactory, in very many cases those under him will copy his practices, and will be a little late almost every day. Multiply his loss by the imitative laxity of his men and the ultimate loss will be proportionate. It would require only sixty three men like him, by the said computation, to cheat him out of a whole year's work in the course of twelve months. Can a man who wastes his time in this manner, be called a successful business man?

He who would gain property needs the confidence of his fellow business men. The whole structure of business rests on faith. Ask a successful merchant if this is not so. The magic word CONFIDENCE opens the way to success. But the man who procrastinates, who is not punctual never inspires confidence. What reliance does a merchant place in the assertions of a man who is continually falling a little behind his engagements, often allowing his note to run just too late to keep them from the hands of the Notary Public, delivering his goods just too late at his exporting mart to reach the steamer; consuming his neighbor's time by keeping him waiting while perhaps he might be driving a profitable bargain elsewhere or attending to some pecuniary business of his own, and then making excuses for his non-appearance? Would not such a tradesman be of more trouble than profit? Would he not be politely referred to some other house? Such a man can never obtain the confidence of his fellows and is generally apt to prove a failure. Be punctual.

The best Magazine for children and young people that we know of is *St. Nicholas*, published by SCRIBNER & Co, 654 Broadway, New York. Dr. R. SHELTON MACKENZIE, the Literary Editor of Philadelphia *Press*, says.

"ST; NICHOLAS, I tell you in private as I have told my readers in public, is the very best magazine for young people that I have ever seen, It is far more difficult, I think to edit a periodical of this class than one intended for adults, and Mrs. Dodge deserves unlimited praise for the judicious manner in which she has executed her task. I have found heaps of things in ST. NICHOLAS which I had forgotten, had imperfectly known, or had been wholly ignorant of. So I, too, sit at the feet of Gamaliel;"

There seems to be a general succession of cold waves passing over the country this winter. Trains have been blockaded in Scotland, and wild storms swept from England to France, quite recently. In Paris, the streets were so slippery that pedestrians could not walk, and some of the opera-goers did not reach home until morning. Horses had to be taken from vehicles, and those who could not find room at the hotels spent the night in the abandoned carriages. There were six fatal accidents, and over 250 cases of more or less serious injury were taken to the hospitals.

A Compulsory School Law has been introduced in the Pennsylvania Legislature. It proves that all children between eight and sixteen years of age shall attend school at least sixteen weeks in the year, or be regularly instructed at home for the same period; that no child under the age of sixteen years shall be employed during the hours of school-days in the district unless the child has been instructed for sixteen weeks during the year; and that any child so employed shall deliver to employers a certificate given by the school authorities, certifiing to the fact of such attendance. Proper penalties are imposed for violation of the act.

The Emperior of China, who died last week, was only nineteen years old, but he came to the throne about the time he was cutting teeth. In fact, he gnawed his sceptre for a month after mounting his Imperial high-chair. But just think of his responsibilities. This little boy had four hundred millions of subjects to look after (Grant has only forty millions,) and his Empire covered five millions of square miles. For antiquity, it has no rival. Ancient Egypt was not known until Chinese history was gray with centuries.

Among the "carpet baggers" on the Democratic side of the United States Senate are GOLDTHEWAIT, of Alabama, a native of Boston; STEVENSON, of Kentucky, and THURMAN, of Ohio, both of whom went from Virginia, and BOREMAN, of West Virginia, who is a Pennsylvanian by birth,

Hon. HENRY WILSON, Vice President of the United States, was one of the founders of the Republican party. He has always been a wise and able counsellor, strong before the people on the rostrum and consistent in his fidelity to the fundamental principles of the party. He has recently written a letter giving his views of the situation and prospects. He warns the managers that the whip of party discipline cannot control the intelligence of the community, and intimates that office-holders, if they wish effectually to serve the Republican party, had better pay more attention to their duties than to local politics. He thinks that a new lease of power can be secured if proper measures are taken to convince seceders that the principles of Republicanism are unchanged.

The Democracy snap their fingers at consistency. The very man whom they denounced before their constituents last fall they have taken as a leader in the disgraceful filibusteriug in Congress last week. The Hon. S. J. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, last fall was denounced as a salary-grabber and a high tariff monopolist, and yet at the very first opportunity the Free Trade Reform Democracy choose this high-tariff salary-grabber for a leader and follow him implicitly. Coming events cast their shadows very clearly that, if the country expects any reform from the Democratic House or any other adhesion to principle, it is doomed to be grievously disappointed.

It is asserted that trees of Eucalyptus planted in Orange, Los Angelos Co., Cal., set out a year ago last March, now measure 25 inches in diameter at the base of the stem. The locality must be deliciously malarious, else we cannot account for the rapidity of growth, for this tree has the reputation of feeding upon and absorbing malaria.—*Rural New Yorker.*

By the way, we would be glad to hear reports of the growth of the seed we distributed about a year ago.

Our people are not the only ones who suffer from business prostration. In Germany there is a general depression of industrial pursuits. The Cologne *Gazette* reproaches the Berlin iron laborers with leaving their work from Saturday noon till Tuesday forenoon, spending the interval in dissipation, while the city sends to England for the iron-piping which is about to be introduced in the water-works and sewerage of that vast, overgrown provincial town.

There is nothing clearer than the fact that the Democratic leaders of North Carolina are afraid to trust the people. They want a Convention to change the Constitution, but are not willing to risk the matter at the ballot box. The people are not in favor of meddling with the organic law of the State at this time and the Bourbons know it,

A Boston paper says that CHARLES SPRAGUE, the poet who died in that city a few weeks ago was 83 years of age and never rode in a rail road train but once. Whereupon the Danbury *News* says "That is nothing. HOMER was a far better poet and never saw a railroad."

Andy Johnson will annoy the Republicans in the United States Senate—*Democratic papers.*

This is possible, but the reverse is quite as likely to be true, as he has always been more troublesome to his friends than his enemies.

The man who expects the average politician to be grateful will in nine cases out of ten be disappointed. The sentiment of gratitude does not enter very largely into politics.

Last year the city of Middletown, Ct., was largely Democratic. This year the Republicans elect the entire city ticket.

The Legislature is not doing anything of special value to the State. It might as well adjourn.

CORRESPONDENCE

Dems from Hertford.

HERTFOD, N. C., February 6th 1875.

To the Editor of the North Carolinian:

Owing to the "In status quo" of every thing here, with the exception of the moving of some furniture to Mr. J. E. White's dwelling, by a gentleman who contemplates an engagement into a business, that requires a partner for life your correspondent is unable to record anything of much interest. Mr. Gray who was the proprietor of our principal Oyster Saloon has reopened much to the gratification of those who are fond of luxuries as oysters. It is reported that Mr. N. Newby intends to open a grocery store. Our citizens are expecting a professional visit from Prof. Schnider next week, due by virtue of his promise. More soon. EGO.

Proceedings of Board of Education.

February 1st, 1875.

Board of Education met. Present Dr P John, Chm'n; Geo W Brothers and Emanuel Davis.

It was ordered that the Chairman make out the regular School Fund report as required by law and forward the same to the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

It was also ordered that the Chairman make out a correct statement of the amounts apportioned to and the amounts paid out in each district, print 50 copies of the same and foward a copy to each member of the Committees in the county, and also post a copy at the Court House door.

On motion adjourned.

P JOHN, Chm'n,
THOS P WILCOX, Sect'y.

The American Newspaper Advertising Agency of Geo. P. Rowell & Co., New York, is the only establishment of the kind in the United States which keeps itself persistently before the people *by advertising in newspapers.* They evidently receive their reward, for we have it from a reliable source that advertising orders issued by them for their customers have exceeded three thousand dollars a day since the commencement of the year, and this is not a very good year for advertising either.

A Lengthy communication—quite too long for our columns—on Finance has been sent us. We can only allude to it by saying that the late panic clearly demonstrated one thing, and that is that our present currency is the best the country ever had. In no former panic did the banks and the currency go thro' the storms so nobly. In all former panics every man was afraid of the bank notes in his pocket, lest the next morning should see them worthless. But in the panic of 1873 not a particle of this fear for the currency was felt. A currency that can go thus unshaken through a financial panic must be a good good one.—The people have confidence in it. And this is everything.—*Elizabeth City Carolinian.*

This currency was furnished the country by the Republican party, and for stability is without any parallel, ancient or modern, being sustained by the integrity of the Government alone. Whatever mistakes may have been made by a few men at the head of public affairs—and they have been *very few* compared with the great magnitude of surrounding responsibilities and the duty of reducing new theories of government to practice—the Republican part, merits praise and not censure.

This currency carried the country through a long and devastating war, saved the Union, and when peace came, instead of depreciating and becoming worthless, like the paper money of other nations under similar circumstances, and of our old Constitutional currency, improves in value to nearly a specie standard.—*Statesville American.*

Don't Hack, Hack, Cough, Cough!

Cough is a symptom by which various diseased conditions of the throat, bronchial tubes and lungs manifest themselves. But whether it arises from the irritation produced in the throat and larynx by taking cold, from an attack of Bronchitis, from incipient Consumption, or from various other causes, nothing will allay it more speedily or cure it more permanently than Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It does not matter whether it be a recent attack, or a lingering cough, the Discovery is in either case equally well adapted for its relief and permanent cure. In fact, it will cure a cough in one-half the time necessary to cure it with any other medicine, and it does it, not by drying it up, but by removing the cause, subduing the irritation, and healing the affected parts. No time should be lost in commencing the use of a proper medicine for the relief of a cough, for unless this course is pursued, serious and dangerous disease of the lungs is liable to result. Golden Medical Discovery is sold by all dealers in medicines.

Rich and important mining discoveries have recently been made in different parts of the west, particularly in Nevada. In New Mexico and Arizona, vast beds of copper are founb in the neighborhood of the White Mountain Indian Agency. In one place a solid wall of copper ore fifteen feet high was uncovered, a distance of two hundred and fifty feet.

A Raw countryman, gazing at a garden in the vicinity of Boston, in which were several marble statues, exclaimed: "Just see what a waste! Here's no less than six scare-crows in this ten-foot patch, and any one of them would keep the crows from a five-acre lot!"

A Western editor insists that he wrote the word "trousseau" plain as a pikestaff in connection with certain bridal presents. The printer, however, vulgarly put it "trousers."

The worst kind of education—To be brought up by a peliceman.

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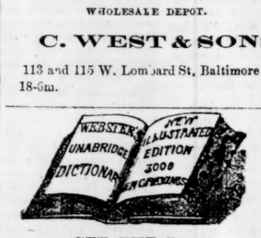

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FERTILIZERS

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GEO. D. POOL, Agent.
Elizabeth City, Pasquotank Co., N. C.
34-2m.

State of North Carolina, County of Dare. } Special proceedings.

Isaac C. Meekins
vs
J. W. Etheridge and
John B. Etheridge.

PETITION FOR DIVISION OF LAND FOR PARTITION.

It appearing to the undersigned Clerk of the Superior Court for Dare county that the Deft. J. W. Etheridge in this case is beyond the limits of this State and that the plaintiff has a cause of action against the Defendent, but after due diligence, personal service of the Summons issued cannot be made.

Now therefore it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolinian a news paper published in Eliz. City N. C., once a week, for six successive weeks, commanding the said defendent J. W. Etheridge to appear at the office of the Clerk of the S. Court for Dare county on Saturday, 20th of February 1875 and answer the complaint of the plaintiff therein filed, or the plaintiff will apply for the relief demanded in said complaint.

Witness Wm. D. Chaddick clerk of our said Superior Court. at his office at Manteo, Dare county, N. C., Dec. 28th 1874.

Wm. D. Chaddie, Clerk.

29—6 w.

W. W. BROWN. W. C. HARRISON

BROWN & HARRISON.

Grocers & Liquor Merchants,

N. W. COR. MAIN & WATER STS.,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C,

The largest and best selection of Groceries, Meats, Flour, Salt, Tobacco, Cigars and Liquors in the City. The people of Town and surrounding country respectfully solicited to call and examine. Entire satisfaction guaranteed. 31-3m.

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HENRY WARD BEECHER, Editor.

This paper has been able, through its growing prosperity year after year, to gather a select and popular list of contributors, familiar to all readers of the best literature of the day. It is conducted by a corps of skilled journalists, under the immediate direction and guidance of Mr. Beecher.

It is a Religious Paper, using the Bible not an armory for theological warfare, but as a storehouse of spiritual food and refreshment.

It is a News Paper, giving each week a compact, terse review of events in the Church and the World, both in America and abroad, a digest of new poins of interest in Educations, Scientific and Sanitary matters.

It is a Story Paper. It always has in progress a popular Serial, having now under way Mrs. Stowe's new novel, "We and Our Neighbors." Besides serials, the paper is constantly brightened by a succession of capital Short Stories by favorite writers, some of them Illustrated.

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It is a Literary Paper, giving much attention to "Books and Authors," reviewing all books worthy of note, and keeping before its readers fresh literary information. It takes interest, also, in matters of Art, of Music, and generally in all that elevates and refines.

It is a Home Paper. From the first three has been a special aim to win for the paper a welcome in Families; and, among other matters, particular pains have been taken to have the Household constantly represented by special articles, with a succession of papers treating of matters that every Housekeeper is interested in. It has also every week an especial provision of Stories, Poems, attractive articles, ingenious Puzzles, and other things for the young folks. In short,

IT IS A FAMILY PAPER.

During the ensuing year the Christian Union will introduce a new feature, and give

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in the first number of every month. These numbers will contain some new original article—Fiction—Poetry—Science—Architecture—Music—Landscape Gardening, etc.—from able writers. Illustrated, aptly and brilliantly. The subscription,

ONLY $3 PER ANNUM.

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Of these, Nos. 1, 2, 4 and 5 will be delivered post-paid by mail on receipt, by the Publishers, of 50 cents from the subscriber, to defray expensese.

No. 3 will be sent on receeipt of 25 cents for packing and mailing.

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On the Paper, as required by the new U. S. Law, must be prepaid in New York, instead of at the subscriber's post office. To all subscription moneys, therefore, add 20 Cents for postage.

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Our New Illustrated Premium Circular, showing all the choice premiums offered canvassers, will be sent on application; also Terms for Agents and Cash Commission.

N. B.—All remittances must be made in check, draft on New York, Registered Letter, or (best of all Postal Money Order.

☞Currency is mailed at the risk of the sender.

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GOOD AGENTS WANTED.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

LAST NOTICE.

To the Delinquent Tax Payers of Pasquotank County.

I am notified that the School and Poor House orders must be paid and am required to proceed and collect the taxes without delay. Therefore I hereby give public notice to all delinquents that I dare not grant longer indulgence, but will as once proceed to seize, advertise and sell as the law directs. This is fair notice to all.

JOHN T. PRICE,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office E. City N. C., Jan. 27th, 1875.

FOUTZ'S
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS,

Will cure or prevent Disease.

A Fortune for $1!

One Gift is Guaranteed to one of every eleven consecutive numbers.

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"NOW IS YOUR TIME,"

Dame Fortune helps those who help themselves.

500,000 Tickets at $1.00 each, numbered from 1 to 500,000, Inclusive. The exceedingly low price of Tickets brigns it within the reach of all.

Grand Gift Concert

In Aid of Public Improvements in the City of DENISON, TEXAS.

The Texas Gift Concert Association

Will Give A Grand Concert

WEDNESDAY, MARCH, 31, 1875,

And will Distribute to the Ticket-Holders

$250,000 IN GIFTS.

DEPOSITORY, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, DENISON.

Distribution to Commence Immediately after the Concert. Managers of the Distribution chosen by the Ticket-Holders and prominent citizens.

LIST OF GIFTS:

1 Grand Cash Gift,		$50,000
1 " " "		25,000
1 " " "		15,000
1 " " "		10,000
1 " " "		5,000
1 " " "		2,500
1 " " "		1,500
10 " " "	$500 each	5,000
20 " " "	250 "	5,000
30 " " "	150 "	4,500
50 " " "	100 "	5,000
100 " " "	50 "	5,000
100 " " "	25 "	2,500
200 " " "	20 "	4,000
500 " " "	10 "	5,000
1,000 " " "	5 "	5,000
1,500 " " "	3 "	4,500
46,250 " " "	1 "	46,250

49,767 Grand Cash Gifts, amounting to 200,0000
22 prizes in real estate amounting to 50,000

49,789 Gifts, amounting to $250,000

Please address us for circulars giving references and full particulars.

A statement of the Distribution will be published and forwarded to ticket holders, and all gifts will be promptly paid after the distribution.

Good and Responsible Persons wanted to work for the interest of this Association. Liberal Commission allowed.

How to Remit to us.

Money should be sent by Express or by Draft, Post Office Money Order or Registered Letter.

Address all Communications to
ALPHEUS R. COLLINS, Sec'y.,
273m. Denison, Texas.

E. B. BLAMIRE & CO.,

(SUCCESSOR TO BLAMIRE, WILKINS & WILSON,

182 MAIN ST., NORFOLK, VA.)

Will commence their closing out sale of Fall and Winter goods of this date consisting in part of

DRESS GOODS

in great variety, in all the fashionable shades, at a great reduction or former prices.

BLACK ALPACCAS at 35 40 45 and 50 cts., very cheap.

We have also received a new lot of

REAL HAIR BRAIDS

all of es which will be sold at one-half the regular retail price, prices from $1 to $5, also agents in Norfolk for the sale of E. BUTTERICK & CO'S.

Celebrated Patterns of Garments.

Send for catelogues. We will mail samples of DRESS GOODS to any address on application.

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Guaranteeing a Cash Payment if Living, and a Specific Sum in the event of death.

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It has never reinsured another Company.

"Tree is known by its fruit."

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29-tf.

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In our Building and a change in the business I am compelled to sell off a large portion of the STOCK.

I will therefore offer Great Inducements

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Also a large Stock of the

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Such as

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TABLE SPREADS,
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AND
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We have an extra large Stock and will sell them extraordinarily cheap.

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Oolong, Black—40, 50, 60, best 70 cents per lb.
Mixed, Grn or Blk—40, 50, 60, best 70 cts. "
Jap. an, Uncolored—60, 70, 80, 90, best $1.00 "
Imperial, Green—60, 70, 80, 90, best $1.00 "
Young Hyson Green—50, 60, 70, 80, 90, $1.00, best $1.05. "
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N. B.—We have a speciality of Garden Growth Young Hyson and Imperial at $1.20, and Oolong Extra Choice $1.00.

☞If one of our Agents should not call upon you, send for a pound sample of any kind you require. Enclose the money, and we will foward it to you, per return mail, without any extra charge.

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HOW RESTORED!

Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the radical cure (without medicine) of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, Consumption, Epilipsy and Fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance, &c.

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The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

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FIRST and FINAL POSTPONEMENT

OF

GRAND GIFT CONCERT,

To have been given in the City of Grensboro, N. C., on December 31, 1874, for the purpose of erecting an ODD FELLOWS' TEMPLE, has been postponed until.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17th 1875.

At which time the Concert will certainly be given and the DRAWING GUAUANTEED.

A partial drawing could have been made at the time appointed, but numerous letters, from Agents and ticket-holders, urge the Manager to make a short postponement in order to secure a full drawing.

The Grand Gift is the New and Well-furnished

BENBOW HOUSE—worth $60,000

Grand Cash Gift,	$10,000.00.
Real Estate Gifts;	81,000.00.
Cash Gifts,	82,500.00.
Grand Total,	$164,000.00.

References.—We refer, by permission, to the following gentlemen of our City, and would be glad if the credulous would write to any of them:

R. P. Dick, Judge U. S. District Court, Western District of N. C.
Thos. Settle, Judge Supreme Court.
T. B. KEOGH, Register in Bankruptcy.
Rc. M. Douglass, U. S. Marshall.
W. N. Ball, Editor New North State.
Duffy & Albright, Eds. Patriot.
Chas. E. Shobber, of firm of Wilson & Shober Bankers.
Julius A. Gray, Cashier of the Bank of Greensboro.
R. M. Stafford, Sheriff of Guilford.
J. D White, Post Master.
Odell, Ragan & Co., Merchants.
J. W. Scott, "

Price of Tickets $2.50—Number of Tickets issued only 100.000.

How to Remit.—Money, should be sent by Registered Letter, Post Office Order, or Express, with name, Post Office, County and State, of the purchaser, written plainly.

For further particulars apply to the manager. Box 8, Greensboro, N. C.

CYRUS P. MENDENHALL, Manager.

☞AGENTS WANTED. 31-tf.

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DR. TUTT'S VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS.

A mild aperient and gentle purgative, recommended for the cure of all derangements of the stomach, liver and bowels. By their timely use much sickness is prevented. The test of many years have proven them to be the safest, surest and best of all the pills ever offered to the public. They purify the blood, remove all corruptions and restore the diseased system to perfect health. As an antidote to Chills and Fever they have no equal. For dyspepsia they are a specific. For sick headache and Billious colic they are a sure cure. For Consumption, Rheumatism, Piles, Palpitation of the Heart, pain in the side, back and loins, Nervousness, a positive remedy. For Female Irregularities, without a rival. When one does not "feel very well," a single dose stimulates the stomach and bowels, restores the appetite, and imparts vigor to the system. Sold everywhere. Office, 18 Murray Street, New York.

DR TUTTS HAIR DYE.

is easily applied, imparts a beautiful black or brown, and acts like magic. The best in the the world. Sold by all druggists. Price $1.00 a box.

DR. TUTT'S EXPECTORANT.

The ghastly record of deaths that result from pulmonary affections is frightful. There is no disease that is so insidious in its attack as consumption. By the neglect of "slight colds" they soon become deep seated and defy remedies which, if applied at the outset would have averted all danger. Dr Tutt's Expectorant has proven itself the most valuable Lung Balsam ever discovered. A distinguished clergyman of New York pronounces it the "greatest blessing of the nineteenth century" and says, "no family should be without it." It is pleasant to the taste, and a single dose will often remove the most obstinate cough Office. 18 Murray Street, New York.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the General Assembly of North Carolina by the undersigned and their associates for a Charter authorizing the organization of a Steam Navigation Company for the transportation of passengers and freight on the Sounds and Rivers of North Carolina and elsewhere. Elizabeth City, N. C., Jan. 13th 1875.

D. G. BUSH, W. A HARNEY,
P. JOHN, A. S. CONKLIN,
W. F. MARTIN, W. A. GKENLEAF,
GEO. W. CHARLES, GEO. D. POOL.

ELIZABETH CITY AND NORFOLK RAIL-ROAD.

Proposals for Piles and Rail-Road Ties.

Proposals will be received at the office of the Company in Elizabeth City until Jan. 10th prox. for piles and rail-road ties.

The proposals for piles will be for Oak, Cypress or Yellow Pine, in length from 25 to 60 feet, and not to be less than twelve (12) inches in diameter at the butt nor less than six (6) inches at the small end, and to state the price per lineal foot delivered at Elizabeth City or Morrisetts Wharf.

The proposals for ties will be for Oak, Cypress, Juniper or Cedar to be 6 feet in length, not less than 6 inches face, to be not less than five (5) inches or more than seven inches thick, to be hewed on two sides, and the bark removed, and to be delivered at Elizabeth City or Morrisetts Wharf and on the line of the ROAD.

The piles and ties will be subject to inspection, and all not sound and equal to the specifications will be rejected. Proposals will state the price, the number they will deliver and place of delivery.

For further information apply to H. T. Greenleaf chief Engineer at Elizabeth City.

ADAMS & CHANDLER.
Contractors.

E. City Dec. 22nd. 1874. 27-tf

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Eight large pages, with illustrations.

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Every subscriber has the choice of a Premium.

Send a 3 cent stamp for sample copy and see the paper and list of premiums offered.

There is also a way provided by which any one not able to subscribe can secure the paper one year without money. Address with stamp OUR OWN FIRESIDE PUBLISHING CO., 176 William Street, New York.

Canvassers wanted. A Champion Job Press given for a club of 86 subscribers.

GEO. D. POOL'S COLUMN.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF VALUABLE

NORTH CAROLINA LANDS,

FOR SALE BY

GEORGE D. POOL,

Real Estate Agent,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

My list of lands and other property I would say that no section of the United States offers such inducements for capitalists and emigrants, as this section of North Carolina. In longevity and healthfulness it will compare favorably with any where and in easy and cheap transportation of its products to market, in pleasantness of climate, and the saleability of the people, in great fertility, and durability of soil, no section can equal it.

There are fourteen steamers—most of them of large size—now plying between this place and Norfolk, Va., and Baltimore, making the town easily accessible to emigrants, and the means of cheap water trans

NORTH CAROLINIAN

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 10, 1875.

TO NORTHERN VISITORS.

Elizabeth City is 50 miles South East of Norfolk, Va. Parties coming here from the North should take passage on the Bay line steamers which leave Baltimore at 4 P. M. every evening, and arrive at Portsmouth the next morning in time to connect with the Elizabeth City steamers.

A WEEK'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

C. West & Sons.
Webster's Unabridged Dictionary.
For College &
At Cost. At Cost.

Local and Personal.

☞ Gold in New York 114. Cotton 16c. At Norfolk cotton 15c, Corn, yellow 70, White 78c.

☞ The weather has been extremely cold in the North. The ice crop is unusually good.

☞ Alas, debt and poverty are dreadful tryants. We see painful evidences of this on every hand. To the sensitive the former is even more dreadful than the latter. Be careful about contracting debt. Try and pay as you go.

☞ There was another chance to write eloquently about "beautiful snow" on Sunday. But we didn't do it. The pleasant sunshine of Saturday had led us to expect a continuation of fair weather, and so when the North easter of the day following came upon us we were—disappointed, that's all.

☞ We are indebted to Rev. P. A. PETERSON, for a copy of the Minutes of the Virginia Annual Conference of the M. E. Church, held at this City in November last. It contains the full proceedings, the reports of the various Committees, a vast amount of statistics and the able sermon of Bishop MARVIN. The price of the pamphlet is 25 cents. Address Rev. P. A. PETERSON, Norfolk, Va.

☞ The plea that "the man was drunk" will have no influence with Judge EURE in mitigation of sentence for offenses against the law. Says he: "I desire it to be understood that I shall make it a rule to add to rather than take from the severity of the sentence in all such cases!" And his Honor is right. Drunkenness is itself a wrong against the best interests of society, and it certainly is no excuse for crime.

☞ The NORTH CAROLINIAN is recognized as a friend of popular education and an advocate of good teachers and better schools. Scarcely a week passes but we receive a letter from some one interested in these matters, sometimes for suggestions, sometimes for counsel; and we frankly state that these letters are always welcome because they are evidences to us of a gradual awakening on a question of vital moment to our people and country. We will probably find room for one of them in our next issue, with some notes and comments of our own.

☞ A very good old book teaches us by parable, that the man, who hid his talent in a napkin, did not do well. How will those merchants succeed who hide their capital, their business, and themselves from all who do not by mere chance, enter their stores? It is easy for a business man to speak out for himself in the newspaper; and by means of it he can speak regularly, often, and to the point. Why do so many of us hide our talents away instead of increasing them to the ten talents, which we are taught to look upon as the increase we should receive from our good gifts, if we pay them sufficient respect and treat them properly.

☞ The Dramatic Association gave a second Entertainment in "Albemarle Hall" on Friday evening last. Every member performed admirably and each play elicited earnest applause from the large and appreciative audience. Several of the young actors show decided talent for the stage. The Silver Cornet Band of this city dispensed excellent music. The proceeds of the Entertainment are to be appropriated for the benefit of the Episcopal Church of this place. In a short time an entertainment will be given in aid of the Orphan Assylum at Oxford. The Association deserve great credit for their efforts to contribute to the healthful and popular amusements of the city.

☞ An independent position is the natural result of either personal or congregated effort. In unity of purpose and action there is strength. An association of individuals for a common pursuit will develop resources and advance a common project in a much greater degree, than can the labors of each individual, unaided by organized efforts. The building of a rail road can not be accomplished in a country like this by any one or half a dozen individuals The more of the people, all along the line, that unite together in aiding the enterprise, the easier and the sooner will the work be done. All are interested, all will be benefitted, and hence all should do what they can, Some can do much, others can do less, but all can do something.

☞ Sunday next is St. Valentines day. It is named after an early Roman Bishop, who suffered martyrdom about the year 270, A. D. . Previous to his time, the Roman feast of Lupercalia was celebrated in Februrary, on which occasion, among other ceremonies, it was the custom to put the names of a number of young women into a box, which were afterwards drawn out by an equal number of young men, who thus gained their mates by a kind of lottery. The early Christians, in their endeavors to eradicate the old heathen ceremonies, changed the name of the feast into that of St. Valentine, and preserved only the custom we have mentioned as the least harmful. Centuries have passed since then, and the custom of choosing partners by means of valentines on the 14th of Februray still exists. Shakespeare makes Ophela say—

"To morrow is St Valentine's Day,
All in the morning betime;
And I amaid at your window
To be your Valentine."

☞ It is with sorrow that we are called upon to announce the death of Mrs. LIZZIE FEARING, wife of Capt. J. B. FEARING of this city, which occurred last night. She was a very estimable lady, had a large circle of friends and acquaintance and was beloved by all who knew her. Ah, how little do we know what the future has in store for us. How suddenly are the brightest prospects thwarted, and, when least expected, our dearest and best friends taken from us. We deeply sympathise with these bereaved by this inscrutable despensation of Providence.

☞ There is nothing older than marriage except death. And yet marriage never loses its interest. All classes, all ages, men and women, and especially the latter take a wonderful interest in the marriage even of those with whom they have little or no acquaintance. They love to hear or read the same old story of the blushing, happy bride and the confident and courageous bridegroom—all these have a perennial and peculiar charm for nearly all classes of readers. And it is a blessing that it is so—a healthy sign that this old-fashioned interest in marriage does not fade. It shows that this sacred institution has not yet been pushed from its pedestal by the evasive theories of "free loveism," and that it is still the great central fact round which the romantic and the sentimental in our every day life instinctively gather and turn. And long may it continue to be so.

☞ The regular term of our Court opened on Monday, Hon. MILLS L. EURE on the bench. T. J. FLEETWOOD was made Foreman of the Grand Jury. The charge of his Honor was clear, plain and practical. Acting as the Grand Inquest of the County, a grave responsibility rested upon them. He urged that they faithfully perform their duty in order that the criminal law of the land be enforced, crime diminished and peace and order secured. Up to going to press several State cases have been disposed of and the indications are that it will consume the balance of the week in getting through the State Docket. The case of DANIEL JENNINGS, charged with slaying the colored man NOAH PAILIN in August last, will commence to-morrow.—In this connection we will add that Judge EURE is giving general satisfaction. He presides with grace and dignity as well as ability. We have been fortunate in this District. POOL, ALBERTSON and EURE—all good men, and each one of them very popular on the Bench. And it is a matter of general remark that Solicitor WHEDBEE is performing the duties of his office with signal ability. He is a good lawyer and very effective before a jury.

☞ We need a transportation that is ample, quick, and cheap. These three things are of vital importance to us. In the first place, the facilities of carrying from and to this section are not sufficient for even our present needs, aside from being no incentive for capital and enterprise to improve, build up and develope our productive resources. In the second place, it is too slow. To business men "time is money." 'It ever will be so. We must remove the impediment And in the third place we must have it cheaper. Every dollar beyond a reasonable cost for freight and passengers is just so much sucked from the veins of enterprise. We have no quarrel with the lines of Boats to and from our city. Hampered and annoyed as they are by the canals, they are doing the best they can. This country *ought* to ship a hundred dollars of produce and manufactured articles where it now ships one; but until we have larger, quicker and cheaper means of carrying this increased trade it won't increase. Until this country is improved and its boundless resources developed the Dismal Swamp Canal will neither be deepened nor widened. Build the railroad and the telegraph and they will bring us population and capital. These will increase trade and travel. Then as the country is filled up and improved, as new towns spring up and industries started and factories built the Canal improvement will become as much a necessity as the rail road now is. But the rail road must come first. Without it the latter will never be realized.

Local Port-Folio.

Already agitating the feminine mind—the possible form of the spring bonnet. The head of the house—the chimney. Natural selection—taking the largest apple on the plate. Close communion—kissing ones sweetheart. The stamp of civilizatic—the postage stamp. Very expensiv living—on excitement. A clear case—an empty dry goods box.

Local Briefs.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN has put up a new Ice House on his wharf on Water St. He proposes to fill it to supply the trade this summer.—Quite a number of horses were sold at Brothers' Stables on Saturday—Lent begins to-day. This is earlier than usual, and consequently brings Easter into March this year.—The Feast in Wood's Hall is being liberally patronized. As the proceeds are for the Orphan Asylum let everybody go and contribute something.—T. W. COSTEN Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, was in town this week.—Among the prominent lawyers attedding Court we notice Hon. J. W. ALBERTSON and T. G. SKINNER of Hertford. Maj. H. A. GILLIAM of Edenton.—D. G. BUSH Esq., has returned.—The last three days have been the coldest of the season.—The trial of LONDON R. FEREBEE, charged with obtaining goods on a forged certificate came off yesterday. The jury found him guilty and he was sentenced to four years in the Penetentiary.

Business Locas.

Flour of all grades at Fowler's at "Bottom prices."

See "Goods at Cost" advertised by Brodrick & Smith. Great Bargains.

A new lot of calicoes, cottons &c., at Fowler's Cash store.

We call special attention to the Poudrette advertised in this weeks CAROLINIAN. GEO. D. POOL Esq., of this city, is Agent.

The American Sardine Company' Boneless Sardines are much better, and less than half the cost of imported Sardines. 36—1yr.

WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY is the only one yet printed, that can successfully stand every test of elaborate criticism. There is no better place in the world than the sanctum of an Editor of a daily paper to find out the merits of a real good dictionary. We have used several of the "new" sensations, but are compelled as a *dernier* resort to fall back upon this old standard work, recently, however, much enlarged, improved and corrected. We unhesitatingly recommend "Webster" to all County Superintendents of Edcation, and other interested, in Alabama.—*Alabama State Journal.*

One dollar, invested in the Texas Gift Concert Association, will surely get $50,000. That may seem impossible to many of our readers, but indorsed, as it is, by some of the most prominent citizens of Texas, we feel justified in recommending this association to all who may wish to invest. Call on the local Agent of this place and he will furnish you with a plan of drawing, which, in itself, guarantees every one an equal chance. See advertisement in another column.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

AT THE ALBEMARLE HOUSE

D G Bush & wife, Bellefonte, Pa; F Goldsboro, Edward Hill, Baltimore; T Kapsler, J Adelsdorf, J W Woodman, A E Jacobs, Z T Gresham, M J Miller, Norfolk; W C Lowry, Woodville N C; F Betts, New York; W P Sawyer, Orange, N J; J C Johnson, Plymouth N C; J H Larmont & wife, Troy Pa; J H Jacocks, Hon J W Albertson, T G Skinner, Thos H Gilliam, N Newby' J M Whedbe, Hertfyrd N C; J E Bute Rose Dale N C; Hon Mills L Eure, Dr J Parker, Gatesville, N C; Geo Boggs Coinjock N C; H B Beecher, Columbia Ga; Col G G Luke, E F Lamb, Macon, N. C.

DR. BUTT'S CORNER.

SEWERS. READERS, AND WORKERS AT NIGHT.

IMPORTANT TO KNOW

KEROSENE. KEROSENE.

BE sure to call at Dr. JAS N BUTT'S to get your Kerosene 150 degrees fire test. It will give very much better light, will burn much longer and most important of all it is much safer being almost entirely free from explosive properties. It does not crust the wick as the commoner oils do. It does not smoke the chimney as the other does. It will cost a fraction more but will burn correspondingly longer to make up for the difference in price Dec. 29th, 1874.

1875, January.

SEED! SEED!! SEED!!!
FRESH! FRESH!! FRESH!!!
NEW! NEW!! NEW!!!
GARDEN. GARDEN,

Seed just received, December18th,1874 by
DR. JAS N BUTT
City Drug Drug Store, Eliz. City.

Seed peas Buist's best and earliest, for sale by Bushel at
JAS. N. BUTT'S
City Drug Store, E. City,
December 19, 1874.

JUST RECEIVED,

A few doz. Double White Hyacinths. Call early before the supply is gone.
December 20th, 1874.

ONE BBL. WHITE SILVER Skin Onion sets for sale
DR JAS. N. BUTT,
E. City N. C., Dec. 21st. 1874.

AT DR. BUTT'S you will find large stocks of the following Stationery, viz: Legal, Billet, and plain Note Paper, Congress Letter Cap, Legal Cap, also a great variety of Envelopes, Pens. etc. etc., at JAS. N. BUTT'S.

FINE Medium and Common Pocket Cutlery at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S.

LAMPS in great variety, Side Brackets, Reflector Chandeliers. Lanterns, and large lot Chimneys at JAS. N. BUTT'S

AS usual in Drug Stores we offer you the finest article of Green Tea. If you want a good drink be sure to call and get some at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S.

A LARGE LOT of Cigars at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S City Drug Store; good, medium and common.

A LARGE line of Trusses, Supporters and Shoulder braces at DR. JAS N. BUTT'S

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS
2 to 12 Horse Powe
THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST.
Address for full particulars, L. GUMP & Co, 179 William St. N. Y.

-$20-

WILL BUY A

FIRST MORTGAGE PREMIUM BOND

OF THE

N. Y. Industrial Exhibition Co.

These Bonds are issued for the purpose of raising funds for the erection of a building in the City of New York, to be used for a

Perpetual World's Fair,

a permanent home, where every manufacturer can exhibit and sell his goods, and every patentee can show his invention; a centre of industry which will prove a vast benefit to the whole country.

For this purpose, the Legislature of the State of New York has granted a charter to a number of our most wealthy and respectable merchants, and these gentlemen have purchased no less than eight blocks of the most valuable land in the City of New York. The building to be erected will be seven stories high (150 feet in height) surmounted by a magnificent dome, and will cover a space of 22 acres. It will be constructed of Iron, Brick and Glass, and made fire-proof. The bonds, which are all for $20 each, are secured by a first mortgage on the land and building, and for the purpose of making them popular, the directors have decided to have quarterly drawings of $150,000 each; this money being the interest on the amount of the whole loan.

Every bondholder must receive at least $21.00; but he may receive

$100,000!

Or $35,000, or $10,000, or $5,000, or ,000 &c., &c.

EVERY BOND

purchased before January 4th, 1875, will participate in the
THIRD SERIES DRAWING,
Held Monday, January 4th, 1875.

CAPITAL PREMIUM, $100,000,

These Drawings take place every three months, and eventually every Bond will participate in them.

Address, for Bonds and full information;
MORGENTHA, BRUNO & CO.
Financial Agents, 23 Park Row, New York
Post Office Drawer. 29.
Remit by Draft on N. Y. City Registered Letter or P. O. Money Or

Postponement impossible under this plan.

THE FAVORITE HOME REMEDY.

This unrivalled medicine is warranted not to contain a single particle of MERCURY, or any injurious substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE.

containing those Southern Roots and Herbs, which an allwise Providence has placed in countries where Liver Diseases most prevail. It will cure all Diseases caused by Derangement of the Liver and Bowels.

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR, OR MEDICINE,

Is eminently a Family Medicine; and by being kept ready for immediate resort will save many an hour of suffering and many a dollar in time and doctor's bills.

After over Forty Years' trial it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Eminent physicians commend it as the most

Effectual Specific

For Dyspepsia or Indigestion.

Armed with this ANTIDOTE, all climates and changes of water and food may be faced without fear. As a Remedy in Malarious Fevers, Bowel Complaints, Restlessness, Jaundice, Nausea,

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

It is the Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the world!
Is manufactured only by
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
MACON, GA., and PHILADELPHIA.
Price $1.00. Sold by all Druggists.
Feb. 11th, 1874.-1yr.

J. H. ZIEGLER

CABINET-MAKER AND UNDERTAKER

Most respectfully informs his customers, friends and the public generally that he has increased his facilities for carrying on the business of Cabinet Making and Undertaking.

He is now prepared to furnish

METALIC AND WOOD

COFFINS

of the latest improved kind and best quality *within two hours notice*, and as cheap as they can be purchased in this or any other market.

His HEARSE will be ready at all times to serve his customers at any distance.

Undertakers in adjoining Counties can be furnished with Metalic Coffins as cheap as they can be bought at Norfolk or Baltimore.

His shop and Ware Rooms are on Ehringhaus Street, 3 doors West of Road.

Elizabeth City, N. C. 52-vol. 4-1yr.

R. K. SPEED.— —JOHN BLACK

SPEED & BLACK,

General Life, Fire and Marine Ins's Ag'ts

S. W. corner of Main and Road St.,
Elizabeth City, N. C.
Capital Represented $40,000,000.

Issues every *desirable* kind of Life Policy, *Mutual and Stock.*

Insurable property placed in *First-class* Companies *at lowest rates.*

Will adjust *Life and Fire* losses in any part of Eastern North Carolina.

April 11th, 1872.-1yr.

FRANK M. COOK,

WATCH MAKER & JEWELER,

No. 70 Road Street,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

HAVING located in Eliz City N. C. is prepared to operate in the Watch Maker and Jeweler business in all its departments. He respectfully solicit a share of patronage.

☞ Clocks, Spectacles and Jewelry always on hand.

YOUMAN'S DICTIONARY OF EVERY DAY WANTS.

THIS IS A BOOK of 539 Royal Octavo, double column pages and contains 20,000 tried and approved receipts in all the Arts of Domestic and Social Life, divided into departments as follows, 'Accidents and Emergencies; The Apiary; Carpenter and Builder; Cements; Glues and Pastes; Cooking and Baking; Druggist and Chemist; Domestic Animals; Farm-Orchard, Garden and Dairy; Household Miscellany; Pets and Pests; Hunting, Trapping, and Tanning; Inks and Blacking; Medical and Surgical; Ornamental Work; Painting and Papering; Photography and the Fine Arts; Preserving and Storing; Soap and Candles; Toilet; Wardrope; Washing, Bleaching and Dying; Wines, Liquors and Vinegars; Workers in Glass; Workers in Metels, etc.

The undersigned is Agent for this invaluable Book.

C. R. JONES.
Elizabeth City, N. C.—32-3t.

J. W. ETHERIDGE

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT

IN ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE,
Also,
Fresh and Salt Fish, Oysters, Terrapins Game, Poultry, Eggs, &c.
FOOT OF CHURCH STREET,
P. O. BOX, 535. NORFOLK, VA 28

Great Closing Out

SALE OF THE ENTIRE STOCK OF DRY GOODS IN VIRGINIA.

ON MONDAY DEC. 7TH,

We will begin to

SELL OUT

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

DRESS GOODS, SILKS,
FANCY GOODS, FURS,
CLOAKS, BLANKETS, FELT SKIRTS, CASSIMERES,
BUGLE AND WORSTED TRIMMINGS, LACES, TIES,
DOMESTIC GOODS, ETC,

At prices that will secure their early sale, as we intend to close out the larger part of our stock within the next two weeks.

Extraordinary Bargains

WILL BE OFFERED,

as we have revised the prices through our entire stock, and this will be found an opportunity rarely equaled for the purchase of first-class regular goods at much below market value.

M. UMSTADTER & CO.,
124½ Street, Norfolk Va.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRODRICK & SMITH,

WATER STREET,

Keeps constantly on hand the largest and most complete Stock of Goods in the City.

NEW GOODS

are constantly arriving and being sold at LOWEST CASH PRICES.

For Bargains

in FIRST CLASS GOODS of all discriptions

GO TO

Broderick & Smith.

ATLANTIC HOTEL

NORFOLK, VA.

R. S. DODSON, PROPRIETOR.

BOARD, First and Second floors per Day $3.00
Third and Fourth " " 2.50

Special Terms for Permanent Boarders
June 18th, 1873.

PIONEER

TRANSPORTATION CO.

On and after Oct. 20, 1874, the Steamers of this line will run as follows:

Steamer L. A. Cannon leaves Norfolk, every Wednesday at 6 A. M. for ELIZABETH CITY, Edenton and all landings on the Roanoke River as high as Hill's Ferry; Steamer Astoria leaves every Saturday at 7 P. M. for ELIZABETH CITY, Edenton and Roanoke River.

On and after Nov. the 5th, 1874, the Steamer "Rotary" will leave Elizabeth City for Norfolk, to carry freight only, every Thursday at 4 P. M.

Bates low, and through bills of lading given to Balto. N. Y., Phila. or Boston.

Freight taken at lowest rates, and comfortable passenger accomodations afforded.

BRO DERICK & SMITH
Agts.

Don't Think of Purchasing A

WALTHAM WATCH,

Before sending to us for our price list. Watches send C O D with privilege of examining before purchasing.

Prices lower than any other house in the Country.

Salesroom of the American Watch.
ALEX. R. HARPER & BRO.,
728 Chestnut St., Philadelphia Pa.
33-3m.

VALUABLE RESIDENCE, STORE HOUSE AND DOCTORS STAND AT PRIVATE SALE.

Wishing to move to Norfolk Va., I offer for sale the residence on which I live containing forty acres of land more or less, having a two story house nearly new containing eight large rooms a large and well arranged store house one and half story high nearly new, two warehouses, smoke house, dairy, Doctors office, &c. This is decidedly one of the best country stands for mercantile business east of the Chowan river any business man with capital could at least twenty thousand dollars a year; also an excellent stand for a practicing physician; it is a very desirable neighborhood being convenient to Churches and School houses. Any one wishing to purchase would do well to examine the premises. Price moderate and terms would be accomodating. For which purchases can apply to the undersigned or Jas. L. Wilson.

JAS. M. WHITE.
Dale, Pasquotank Co., N. C.
28 18.4.—6 m.

Private Boarding House.

The undersigned is prepared to accomodate boarders on moderate terms. Location on Water Street, near the Steamboat landing.

A. L. PENDLETON.
Elizabeth City, N. C.
January 6th 1875-3m.

SQUARE NOTICE.

PLANING MILL,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C,
January 20th, 1875.

HEREBY GIVE NOTICE to all that from this date no lumber or work can be had from the Planing Mill until paid for, or a lien will be entered within the time allowed by law. This will cover *all* cases except those changed by special contract.

D. S. KRAMER.

ADVERTISEMENTS

J. SALOMONSKY & CO.

ON ROAD STREET, IN THE BARNES' TISDALE STORE.

WE JUST OPENING A LARGE AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF HOSIERY AND WHITE GOODS, CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS, TRUNKS,

Dress Goods, Dry Goods, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes,

Fresh from the New York Markets, at prices lower than have been reached before in this Market.

☞ All the New and Fashionable Goods constantly kept on Hand. ☜

This Stock will be kept replenished from the best Markets in the Country. Clothing made to order and fit guaranteed. Call and see our goods.

ELIZABETH CITY NORTH CAROLINA.

Cash buyers will save money by taking the advice of this good looking "pair" and go to Fowler's cash and one price Store on Water St., Elizabeth City, N. C. and buy their Dry Goods, Notions, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats & Caps, Furs, Carpets, Groceries, Provisions, Glass Ware, etc., etc. Fowler has added a Grocery Department to his business and will exchange his prices for Corn and cotton for one. No credit to any one. Cash system enables to sell at very short profits Call and examine his prices and see the arrangement & clear Ware, etc., etc. Fowler has added a Grocery Department to his business and will exchange his prices for Corn and cotton for one. No credit to any one. Cash system enables to sell at very short profits Call and examine his prices and see the arrangement & clear Ware, etc., etc. Fowler has added a Grocery Department to his business and will exchange his prices for Corn and cotton for one. No credit to any one. Cash system enables to sell at very short profits Call and examine his prices and see the arrangement & clear Ware, etc., etc. Fowler has added a Grocery Department to his business and will exchange his prices for Corn and cotton for one. No credit to any one. Cash system enables to sell at very short profits Call and examine his prices and see the arrangement & clear

GO TO Fowler's for all kinds of Dry Goods, his assortment of "Fancy Silk Mohair Alpacas, Poplins, Serges Empress Cloths, &c. is good & his prices are below usual prices. Call and see them. You will find Kid Gloves, Silk Laces, Fringes Sash Ribbons, Yoke Laces, Braded Gimp & Fancy Ties, Collars and Cuffs Trimmery, Fancy Ribbons, White Goods, Whitcotton, Cutlery, Hosiery, Perfumery, prices the Soaps, Pine equal Goods &c., all at bottom prices and sell at reasonable profits. Ladies prefer deal at a one price store where the is always right. For a complete assortment of Bleached and Unbleached Cottons, Canton Flannels, White and Red Flannels Opera Flannels, etc. Go to Fowler A full supply of Poland Calico always on hand. Madam Foy-Skirt supporting Corsets, Thompsons Glove fitting Corsets and common Corsets at popular prices. Call and see them Fowler returns his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage he has received and hopes by fair dealing to deserve a continuance of the same. Call & see me.

DRY POINT MILLS.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Manufacture

YELLOW PINE LUMBER,

Lath, Pickets,

and

JUNIPER SHINGLES.

Especial attention paid to bill stuff. Ordinary sizes of building material on hand.

-1y A. H. WHITCOMB, Proprietor

RECEIVED A FINE LOT OF FURNITURE which will be sold CHEAP for CASH

P. W. MELLICK,
Water Street,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

THE OLD MERCHANT.

The best place to buy first-class Goods

THE Largest & best selected Stock of Spring & Summer Goods in the City can be found at my store cor. Main & Water Sts E. City, consisting of the following Goods, viz;

Silk Poplins, Gro Grain & Plain bl'k SILK, JAPANISE, PURE MOHAIRS Silk & Raven Alpacas, Tamise, Soldene cloth, Satin Striped Lenos & Piques, *Lace Striped Swiss Organdines* Bias Ruffling, & Tucking, Cleopatra, & Lucca Collaretts, Hoserie Gloves, & Belts, Ladies, Misses & Children's Shoes, & Gaiters, Slippers & Buskins, Gent's Hats & Clothing & Undergarments, Cloth *Casimeres & Linen; also* 10,000 *Yards,* OF THE BEST QUALITY OF PRINTS, VERY BEST IN THE MARKET WILL BE SOLD AS A *Speciality for CASH* at 10 Cents per Yard;

so yd Wide COTTONS, at 12½ the best and cheapest in the place, remember these goods are the cheapest, it pays better to buy good goods and they can only be found at the right place and that is at S. WEISEL'S.

Eliz. City, N. C.

The only place to get Good Goods

The place to have the largest selection

The only place is at WEISEL'S

REMINGTON.

The REMINGTON SEWING MACHINE has sprung rapidly into favor as possessing the best Combination of good qualities, namely: Light, running, smooth, noiseless, rapid, durable, with perfect Lock Stich.

It is a Shuttle Machine with Automatic Drop Feed. Design beautiful and construction the very best.

REMINGTON No. 1 Machine for family use, in the third year of its existence, has met with a more rapid increase of ratio of sales than any machine on the market.

REMINGTON No. 2 Machine for manufacturing and family use, (ready for delivery only since June, 1874), for range perfection, and variety of work, is without a rival in family or workshop.

GOOD AGENTS WANTED, SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

Addre Remington Sewing Machine Co.,
ILION, N. Y.

BRANCH OFFICE OF REMINGTON COMPANIES.

E. REMINGTON & SONS, REMINGTON S. M. Co. REMINGTON AG'L Co., Ilion, N. Y. 281 & 283 Broadway, New York, Arms. Madison sq., New York, Sewing Machines. Chicago, 237 State St., S. Machine and Arms. Boston, 332 Washington st., Sewing Machine, Cincinnatti. 171 West 4th st., " " Utica, 129 Genesee St., Sewing Machine. Atlanta, Ga. DeGive's Opra House Marietta st. S. M.

Shephard Street Mills.

GRAIN WANTED.

HAVING leased the Shephard Street Mills AT ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., we are prepared to buy Wheat and Corn at highest market prices for Cash.

Flour and meal will be constantly kept on hand for sale.

11-tf. JOHN McDOFL

THE GREAT BALOON.

You've heard about the great balloon,
In which Professor Wise
Proposed to go to Europe,
By sailing through the skies,
He proposed to show the people
A quicker way for trips
Than ever had been known before,
By sailing o'er in ships.

Well everything seemed lovely
Upon that Autumn day,
When they began to pump in gas
To bear the barge away.
They pumped and pumped with all their power,
And things seemed nigh adjusted—
When there came an awful crash,
And the mighth bubble busted.

It's ever thus in human life,
Go whereso'er we may,
The darkest night will oft succeed
The brightest, sunniest day,
There are exceptions to this rule,
Where all the days are fair,—
For one, go down to JOHNSON HALL,
You'll find things all right there.

We've thought it best in cases like this
This little fact to mention;
You need not ferr that they'll inflate
Beyond their power of retention.
And when they undertake to go
Their gear's so well adjusted,
They'll move straigh forward to their work,
With no fear of being "busted."

GO TO

GRANT MANN & CO.

—FOR —

Furniture and Matresses.

Johnson's Hall, 186 Main St
NORFOLK VA.

GEORGE PAGE & CO.,

Manufacturers of

PATENT PORTABLE CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,

AND STATIONARY & PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,

No. 5 N. Schroeder st. BALTIMORE, MD.

Grist Mills, Leffel's Turbine Water Wheels, Wood Working Machinery of all kinds, and Machinists Supplies.

SEND FOR CATALOGUES.

DR. H. E. WOLFE & SON,

Surgeon Dentists.

Having permanently located in Elizabeth City, asks the citizens of Pasquotank, and the adjacent counties to favor him with a liberal patronage. Having had 37 years experience in the profession, enables him to perform operations that cannot be excelled in any city. Satisfaction given or no charge. Office will be open on, or about the 10th of December at the 'Old Dental Stand' in the 'Carolina Building' up stairs over Dr. Wolfe's Drug Store.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Farmers' Blunders.

A correspondent of the *Pacific Rural Press* thus writes of blunders made by farmers. He says: "For one, mine have been numerous. Much has been learned by bitter experience only; such, for example, as hanging a fresh hide on the fence to dry in the sun, and afterward selling it for fifty cents, whereas it would have brought $2 if well dried in the shade. But the blunder of blunders of farmers has been the high rates of interest paid for the use of money. Much of the money borrowed from the banks on mortgage on the farm, is now drawing interest quarterly, and even monthly, and at ruinous rates at that. Persons have run in debt under the impression that interest would be coming down lower and lower—when, of course, land would go up; and many of them have come to the conclusion that they have been making farm blunders. Now, as 'success is the measure of ability,' let this class walk up meekly, weak sisters as they are, and take their black marks as bad managers; and before a streak of luck strikes them let them caution the inexperienced ones, who have not yet 'put their foot in it.' It is not always popular to tell the truth, but it is generally proper; and let us advise beginners to go slowly and cautiously, and shun debt as much as possible, and especially at present rates of interest."

Brine for Preserving Butter.

The *Dutchess Farmer* says: "To three gallons of brine strong enough to bear an egg, add a quarter of a pound of nice white sugar and one tablespoonful of saltpetre. Boil the brine, and when it is cold strain carefully. Make your butter into rolls, and wrap each roll separately in a clean white muslin cloth, tying up with a string. Pack a large jar full, weight the butter down, and pour over the brine until all is submerged. This will keep really good butter perfectly sweet and fresh for a whole year. Be careful to not put upon ice butter that you wish to keep for any length of time. In summer, when the heat will not admit of butter being made into rolls, pack closely in small jars, and using the same brine allow it to cover the butter to the depth of at least four inches. This excludes the air and answers very nearly as well as the first method suggested."

Care of Cattle.

Cattle not unfrequently suffer in winter for want of water. They are turned out perhaps twice a day, and left out long enough to help themselves if they would. But unless let out immediately after a full feeding of dry food they will not always incline to drink at first, and the owner gets impatient and will not wait. They are tied up again and compelled to wait till towards night perhaps before they are let out again. They may then drink too freely of extremely cold water, often to be got only by breaking through the ice. This is a bad way to do, but it is by no means uncommon. It is the fault of the feeding. If they are fed properly there is little difficulty in inducing them to drink. It is a great convenience to have water brought into the barn or into some warm place in the barn cellar, where it does not freeze over, and where stock can have easy access to it.

Superior Mince Meat.

A Boston lady sends for publication the following recipe for making mince meat, which is now in season. She informs us that she has tried various modes, but finds the following to be the best: Take seven pounds of currants, well picked over and cleaned; of finely chopped beef suet, the lean of a sirloin of beef minced raw, and finely chopped apples (the golden pippin or Smith's cider preferred), each three and a half pounds; citron, lemon peel, and orange peel cut small, each half a pound; fine moist sugar, two pounds; mixed spice, an ounce; mix well and put in a deep pan. Mix a bottle of brandy and white wine, the juice of the lemons and oranges that have been grated together in a basin; pour half over and press down tight with the hand; then add the other half and cover closely. This will keep a whole year or longer, and is frequently made one season to keep over for the next.

Bedding for Stock.

It is quite important at this season of the year to provide a sufficient amount of warm bedding for stock, and the "orts" and coarser hay and straw that are rejected by the cattle may be used for this purpose. At other and warmer seasons sand makes a very clean and useful litter and we like to use it freely, but it does not impart that warmth that is needed in extreme cold weather. Leaves that were collected in the fall are excellent for this purpose, and they have all the advantage that they are not so full of weed-seed as the coarse hay from the mangers. If we had plenty of leaves we would use them freely for bedding now. They make capital manure also, and if any farmer neglected to store up a lot of them it was a mistake that ought to be borne in mind to correct next year.

Profits of a Milk Farm.

At the meeting of the Connecticut State Board of Agriculture, Dr. Loring invited Dr. Wakefield to read a statement of the farming operations carried on at one of the State instittutons at Monson. He is breeding a herd of Ayrshires for milk. The average of the herd, the past year, has been 2,300 quarts of milk per cow. The doctor showed his balance sheet, from which we learn that farming at this institution is made to pay. The amount of forage grown on the farm, the past year, equals 215 tons, including hay, rowen, straw, and other forage. The milk produced foots up to 90½ tons, and the bottom line shows a profit in favor of the farm of over $2,000.

Business Habits on the Farm.

A well-known business man says: "It impossible for a man who has been engaged in business pursuits the greater part of his life to retire; if he does so he soon discovers that he has made a great mistake. I shall not willingly retire; but if for some good reason I should be obliged to do so, it would be to a farm. There I should bring up stock, which I would cause to be weighed every day, ascertaining at the same time their daily cost, as against the increasing weight. I should then know when to sell and start again with another lot."

Lafitte, the Pirate.

An ancient mariner, signing himself Jean Baptiste Callistre, writes to the Galveston *News* that he is one of the survivors of the celebrated band of Lafitte, the buccaneer of Barataria. The veteran gives a graphic account of the behavior of Lafitte's gunners at the battle of New Orleans, and tells a strange story concerning the cruise of the Vengeance, one of Lafitte's armed vessels. The Vengeance became a pirate, and captured an American privateer schooner, on board of which was no less a personage than Theodosia Burr, the lost daughter of Aaron Burr, whose mysterious fate formed one of the saddest chapters of American romance. The writer says: "The woman captured on the privateer died a few days after our arrival in Galveston. She was a very handsome woman, and I afterward learned was the daughter of a distinguished American. Her clothing—which was of the finest material—was marked "T. A." and she had a golden locket containing a portrait of a beautiful boy. On the locket were the words, 'To my wife, Theodosia.' She was buried on the island, a few hundred yards to the east of the old fort on the point. It was whispered among the men that Chauvet (the captain) had killed her, because she would not yield to his wishes."

Among the Whalers.

King David had a good time in Massachusetts. The whalers called on him, and among them were very old sailors. One, Captain Gardner, ninety years of age, is the only survivor of the crew of the first whaler that called at the Sandwich Islands, seventy-five years ago. At that time the Queen swam out to the ship. The contrast between a Sandwich Island Queen, guiltless of costume, swimming out to a whaler in 1800, and an Island King, loaded with furs, careering across this continent in a palace car in 1874, is

Romantic Marriage.

A gentleman, whose name is not given, but who is designated as a railroad king from his great wealth in that species of property in England, was not long since married under quite romantic circumstances. The gentleman is rather advanced in years, but having met with a beautiful young lady in high life, he lost his heart at once, and became a very devoted suitor for her hand. He was one among many who bowed at the same shrine, though there were none who could compare with himself in point of wealth. The fair lady, however, showed herself completely indifferent to his advances. In vain did her friends set forth all the allurements appertaining to the possession of such wealth as the rich suitor stood ready to place at her disposal. Even the strong indorsement of her parents seemed to have no effect in advancing the prospects of the elderly but rich and devoted lover.

This was all very natural on the part of the young and lovely girl of twenty, it was all so literal and commonplace as to be scarcely noticeble. But it seemed that there was to be a sequel to the affair, into which an element of romance was to infuse itself, and making finally an interesting story of the whole. The lady had rejected the gentleman kindly but firmly, with abundant protestations of respect and esteem, but still dismissing him in unmistakable terms. The railway king went about his business, disappointed, to be sure, for he had regarded the beautiful girl with real tenderness, and hoped in his heart to see her happy in the care of a worthy husband. He thought the matter over and sought another private interview, when he assured her that his attachment was not selfish, that he was ready to make any sacrifice, to do anything within his power to contribute to her happiness, and further, that if her affections were fixed on any one whose wealth might not be adequate to his good fortune, he was ready by a settlement of one hundred thousand pounds to place her happiness in her own power! The lady looked at him for a moment in surprise, gave him her hand in token of appreciation, and thanked him for his disinterested generosity.

When she was alone she pondered over this experience. Such a proof of disinterested attachment was perfectly undeniable, and the more she thought of the matter the more interesting did the gentleman grow in her eyes.

The revolution in her feelings was complete. He was received the next time she saw him at her father's house with such encouraging smiles that he

The United States Navy.

From Admiral's Porter's report it results that as the United States is no longer a maritime nation in the commercial sense so it is also no longer a naval power in the military sense. The naval register shows forty-eight monitors, and yet there is not one ship, iron-clad or otherwise, that would be of the slightest value in a naval combat with any capable enemy. Out of the forty-eight monitors thus recorded only six are fit for service of any sort, and their armor would be before modern artillery scarcely more effective for resistance than the veneering on an old chest of drawers. Not only are the monitors useless for close combat at sea or elsewhere, but our wooden ships are also useless as cruisers from their want of speed. The Admiral says: If called upon at this time to command the fleets of the United States in case of hostilities, a position which is my ambition and my right, I should be put to my wits' end to succeed with such an incongruous set of vessels as we now possess. Prudence would probably recommend that they be shut up in port, and no fleet operations attempted with them, sending the wooden vessels abroad singly to do all the damage possible until captured by the enemy, our fifty-gun frigates perchance succumbing to a two-gun clipper armed with ten-inch rifles, and our smaller cruisers driven off by merchant vessels carrying rifle guns of lesser caliber.

Of all the wooden naval constructions of the war only three are left available; the balance are decayed and laid up, incumbering the yards, and only fit to be broken up or sold out of service. Of the forty-eight iron-clads thirty-one can be of no use except to sink as harbor obstructions. Out of the ninety-nine wooden vessels on the navy list only thirty-one can properly be called vessels-of-war, and not one of them can contend with foreign ships of equal size. Of the monitors only the Dictator has speed, and she needs repairs. Vessels built of the Connecticut and Congress class, if well built, are commended as effective against an enemy's commerce.

Of the double-turreted monitors the Monadnock, Miantonomoh, Amphitrite, Roanoke and Terror—really valuable vessels—want thorough repairs, entire new hulls of iron and new engines. They could not now go with safety from port to port, although intended for seagoing ships, and capable, when in order, of making long voyages.

Conviction by Lottery.

In the criminal court of Allegheny, Penn., William Byrnes, Esq., made a motion and presented reasons for a new trial in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Patrick Woolahan, who was convicted a short time since of assault and battery. The reason assigned by Mr. Byrnes as ground for a new trial was that the jury which had found the verdict had been guilty of misconduct. He said they stood six for acquittal and six for conviction, and then decided by drawing lots as to which it should be. The result was that his client was condemned as guilty, not by an intelligent and responsible act of his fellow-men, but by a lottery or species of gambling. Mr. Byrnes said that this could be proved, and he thought it good ground for a new trial. Judge Collier said that he himself would consider such an act good ground for a new trial, and he thought the weight of authorities in criminal law was on that side of the case; but it has been the invariable practice of the courts in this State not to question the manner in which a jury arrived at a verdict. The action ot a jury after the members were locked up had always been held as sacredly secret, and the members of the jury could not be compelled to testify against themselves. So it would be a difficult matter to prove anything that might be asserted. If, however, any great wrong had been done, he might be willing to consider the propriety of disturbing the usage of the court. In this case he thought nobody was as yet harmed by the action of the jury, even if what alleged about them be true. He suggested therefore that the motion be withdrawn and the matter left to the discretion of the court, which was done.

John Robinson's Sad Fun.

John Robinson made New Year's calls in Detroit. He called on a saloon keeper, he called for liquor, called the liquor good, and drank enough to trip him up. Then he called for police, and when the police came he called them liars and such.

"I was having a little fun," he explained, winking at his Honor.

"John Robinson, are you aware that this is a very solemn world," said the Court, "a world which has ten heartaches to one smile? Don't you know that the grim shadow of grief rests upon every door step, and that the tombstones in the cemeteries almost outnumber the trees in the forest? There's wailing in every household, John Robinson—there's grief in every heart. And yet you claim that you were only having a little fun!"

"That's all, your Honor; it was a holiday."

"It was sad fun, John Robinson. While all the rest of us were swearing off and making double-back-action resolves, you were lying at the corner of an alley dead drunk. It is $5 or sixty days, sir, and if this was before a Chicago police justice, he'd make it $500 or a life sen-

A Peddler's Night Ride.

A peddler named Jonas Marburger has for many years tramped over various sections of this and neighboring counties, says a Reading, Pa., paper, selling his wares; and by a consistent course he has won the confidence and esteem of a large number of acquaintances. Recently the peddler opened his pack in the kitchen of a man named Esbelstaub, in Albany township. The farmer's wife purchased what she desired, and the peddler, according to the custom of that neighborhood, was asked to remain for supper, which he did, and subsequently determined to stay all night. The farmer owns quite a nice tract of land, and during the evening much of the conversation centered upon matters pertaining to farming. At about 9 o'clock the peddler was shown to a large garret under the roof, where he was to sleep. The family retired, and nothing unusual occurred until some time near midnight, when the farmer was awakened by the barking of watch-dogs, and the tramping of a horse's hoofs. He arose and looked out of the window toward the barn, when an extraordinary sight met his gaze. The dogs were in an adjoining field, and, strange to say, there appeared to be a ghost riding about on one of the farmer's young horses. The farmer called the hired man, and on going to the garret with a lantern they found the bed which had been occupied empty, and the peddler gone, but his clothes still hanging on a chair, where he had evidently placed them. The farmer and hired man went down stairs, and found that all the doors were locked as they were before they retired. Going out they found the horse still on a full gallop under the direction of his mysterious rider. The hired man watched his chance, caught the animal, and, upon closer examination, found that the rider was the peddler, who sat there like a statue, and was in a complete state of somnambulism. He had nothing on him excepting his shirt, undershirt, drawers and stockings, and, notwithstanding the coldness of the night, he was perspiring freely when lifted down. They could not waken him properly until he was led into the house, and when he came to his senses he seemed to know nothing of what had occurred. He seemed startled at being out of bed and down stairs in such apparel. Subsequent examination shewed that the man, in his strange state, had worked his way out of a trap door to the roof, and thence down to a roof of a back building, and thence to the ground.

Finding a Coal Mine.

The finding of the Mammoth vein of coal at the Reading Company's Norwegian shaft, between Pottsville and St. Clair, Pa., illustrates the correctness of the reasoning by which the conclusion was reached that an immense and almost inexhaustible basin of coal was lying deep underground at that point.

When the shaft had been sunk to the depth of nearly 1,200 feet, it was resolved, says the Pottsville *Miners' Journal*, to drill a test hole with the diamond drill, to find exactly how the veins of coal were situated. This work went quietly on for several weeks, until a few days ago, when the above-mentioned Mammoth vein was reached.

Gen. Pleasants' original calculation was that the Mammoth vein could be found at a depth of about 1,500 feet. The actual distance from the surface of the earth vertically down to the Seven Foot vein, the twin vein to the Mammoth, is 1,909 feet. The discrepancy is accounted for by the singular formation of the veins of coal as developed by the test drill. The Big Tracy vein basin is found to be 176 feet deeper than expected. And the Orchard vein is so curiously formed that it was cut three times, the distance from its first appearance to the last being 250 feet. The strata overlaps or closely folds in a very remarkable way. Taking these two entirely unexpected and unforseen distances out of the account, the calculation would have held correct.

The Seven Foot vein, which is the upper member of the Mammoth, was found to be thirteen and one-half feet thick, and of excellent coal. Underneath this vein there are seven feet of slate, three and one-half feet of good coal, four feet of slate, two feet of good coal, sixteen feet of slate containing iron ore balls, and six inches of carbonaceous iron ore, or black band. Then comes the Mammoth vein, twenty-one feet thick, next one and one-half feet of partition slate, and under this it is thought there is a nine-foot vein of coal. Below this, it is believed, comes the solid rock.

Besides the red ash veins, which will be worked, there are the following white and gray ash coals: Primrose, fourteen feet deep; Seven Foot vein, seven and one-half feet deep; and the Mammoth, twenty-one feet deep, making a total depth of forty-eight and one-half feet of coal.

Voting for President.

The following is the full text of the Constitutional amendment submitted to the U. S. Senate:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), that the following article is hereby proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution, to wit:

ARTICLE 1. The President and Vice-President shall be elected by the direct vote of the people in the manner following: Each State shall be divided into districts equal in number to the number of Representatives to which the State may be entitled in Congress, to be composed of contiguous territory, and to be as nearly equal in population as may be; and the person having the highest number of votes in each district for President shall receive the vote of that district, which shall be counted one Presidential vote.

ART. 2. The person having the highest number of votes for President in a State shall receive two Presidential votes from the State at large.

ART. 3. The person having the highest number of Presidential votes in the United States shall be President.

ART. 4. If two persons have the same number of votes in any State, it being the highest number, they shall receive each one Presidential vote from the State at large, and if more than two persons shall have each the same number of votes in any State, it being the highest number, no Presidential vote shall be counted from the State at large. If more persons than one shall have the same number of votes, it being the highest number in any district, no Presidential vote shall be counted from that district.

ART. 5. The foregoing provisions shall apply to the election of Vice-President.

ART. 6. The Congress shall have power to provide for holding and conducting the elections of President and Vice-President, and to establish tribunals for the decision of such elections as may be contested.

ART. 7. The States shall be divided into districts by the Legislatures thereof, but Congress may at any time, by law, make or alter the same.

Drawing to a Flush.

Gen. Schenck, the American Minister to England, has written a book on cards. In his item about the great gambling game, "draw poker," he says:

More money has been lost in drawing to a flush than in the Franco-German war. It is estimated in my country—where men are apt to reduce the most recondite matters to their arithmetical results—that over 500,000 negroes and 20,000,000 bales of cotton have been bet and lost by holders of sequences of four, with the chance of drawing a "quint" and filling the flush. Whether the player gets his flush filled or not, he is sure to bet; hence comes much bluffing. But those who bluff on flushes nearly always lose, for the consciousness of having been so near a good thing and missed it unnerves and betrays them. A Senator who has just failed to get the nomination for President is never good for anything afterwards.

Closing Cracks in Cast Iron Stoves.

Good wood ashes are to be sifted through a fine sieve, to which is to be added the same quantity of clay finely pulverized, together with a little salt. The mixture is to be moistened with water enough to make a paste, and the crack of the stove filled with it. The cement does not peel off or break away, and assumes an extreme degree of hardness after being heated. The stove must be cool when the application is made. The same substance may be used in setting the plates of a stove, or in fitting stove pipes, serving to render all the joints perfectly tight.

SUMMARY OF NEWS,

Interesting Items from Home and Abroad.

President Grant issued a message recommending heavy rifled cannon for sea-coast fortifications, and the appropriations these measures would require. In the message, the President, after asking for $250,000 to commence work on these guns, says: The constant appeal for legislation for the "armament of fortifications" ought no longer be disregarded if Congress desires, in peace, to prepare the important material, without which, future wars must inevitably lead to disaster. This subject is submitted with the hope that the consideration it deserves may be given it at the present session.....Rumors are prevalent in Paris that the Spanish Republicans and Carlists will join forces against King Alfonso, and in the event of success the people will be asked to vote for Don Carlos as King or for the republic. .....It is said in London that the government of Montenegro have resolved on war with Turkey.

A son of Patrick Kearns, of Morristown, N. J., was burned to death. While his mother went to the yard for wood the little fellow moved near the stove, his clothes caught fire, and when the mother returned he was burned so shockingly that he lived only an hour or so. Mrs. Kearns also suffered severely in her attempts to extinguish the flames, which encircled her burning boy.....In Mississippi county, Mo., a young man named Henson was suspected of robbery, and Joseph Carr and a posse of five men went to arrest him. During the pursuit Henson shot Carr, killing him, and the chase was abandoned. The following day Sheriff Swank, with a posse of men, renewed the pursuit, which resulted in the killing of one of his posse, the wounding of another, and the capture of Henson after being mortally wounded.....Irwin, in showing where the money of the Pacific Mail Company went to, says that A. W. Randall, then Postmaster-General (now dead), had $10,000; John H. Rice, M. C., $2,500; J. G. Schumaker, M. C., $300,000; W. S. King, postmaster of the House, $125,000. The door keepers of the House received $15,000, and the balance of $666,000 went to lobbyists.

The Anti-Crisis League of Philadelphia suggest as a remedy for the present financial crisis that Congress should impose duties on imports and give a bounty on exports, so that trade with foreign countries should not be against the manufacturers of the United States.....By a boiler explosion at a colliery in St. Nicholas, Pa., George Hassel was instantly killed and the fireman, who is missing, is supposed also to have been killed. A man (name unknown) had one leg blown off, several mules were killed, and the boiler house blown to pieces.....Mrs. John Emerson was found sitting in the kitchen of her house in Bradford, Vt., with her head literally blown from her body. Her husband was at the barn, and on entering the house, he found his wife as above stated, with knitting work in her hands. A double-barreled shot gun, discharged, was on the floor. Mrs. Emerson had been married but a few months. She was twenty years old, and was not known to have an enemy.....Senator Carpenter is to represent Wisconsin again in the United States Senate.....The Russian expedition, which is about to explore Western China, has reached Shanghai, via. Kiatcha and Peking.....Counterfeit $20 United States Treasury notes, dated the 10th March, 1862, are in circulation. The spurious notes are good imitations.....White, a colored man, was hanged in Corsicona, Texas, for the murder of another colored man.....The destitution in Dakotah Territory is so great that appeals are made for help.....The wife of Tom Ballard, the counterfeiter, was sentenced to five years in the Onondaga county penitentiary. Her husband was sentenced to twenty-one years.....The boiler of a locomotive exploded on the Charleston railroad, near Hardeville, Ga. The engineer was horribly mashed, and two firemen were injured....Mrs. John Rankin, of Rockport, Me., committed suicide by shooting.....John Weymouth, a traveling agent, was frozen to death while on his way to Great Falls, Me.

A party of disguised and well armed men entered the town of Sparta, Tenn., forced their way into the jail, captured the jailor, from whom they obtained the keys of the cells and released a man named James Boyers, under confinement for murder. Five other prisoners were locked up by masked men, who returned the keys to the jailor and departed..... John Gleason's house, in Cranford, N. J., took fire while all the family were absent, excepting two children, aged respectively two and four years. The house was destroyed, and the children perished. Their bodies fell to pieces when lifted. Gleason is an employee of the Central railroad. He did not come home when expected, and his wife went to learn to cause of his detention, and during her absence the disaster occurred.....B. G. Caulfield, Democrat, was elected at Chicago to fill the vacancy in the present Congress caused by the death of John B. Rice.....One hundred and forty-eight Sisters of Charity were expelled from Mexico and have gone to France.....The iron masters and colliery proprietors of South Wales threaten a general lock-out unless all their employees resume work at once. If the threat is carried out one hundred thousand persons will be thrown out of employment.

A revolution broke out recently in La Paz, Bolivia, when the troops got drunk and went through the streets shooting down citizens and creating great disorder.....A fire broke out in the Navy department at Washington and damaged the upper part of the building. Many of the official records were destroyed or badly injured.....The Secretary of State of Louisiana has been required to furnish the Congressional committee now in New Orleans the papers that were before the returning board. The McEnery party in Louisiana have again proposed to submit the election of 1872 to the arbitration of the committee..... The insurgents in Peru attempted to capture the city of Arequipa but were defeated.....The bill to amend the laws relating to the port of New York passed to a third reading in the New York State Senate.....Gov. Bedle, of New Jersey, nominated Mr. Manning M. Knapp, of Bergen county, as his own successor on the Supreme Court bench.....The repeal of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's subsidy was agreed to in the United States House.....It is rumored in Montreal that Lord Dufferin will resign as Governor-General of Canada, and be appointed Viceroy of India.....An Italian named Antonio Vacaro was found dead in his doorway in Vicksburg, having been murdered for money. The deceased is supposed to have had $3,000 on his person.....A black, who was brought to Jacmel from the interior of Hayti on charge of cannibal sm, has been tried and convicted, and will be executed in a few days. When arrested he had in a basket the head of a victim, who seemed to have been only recently killed.....A conflagration occurred in Jacmel, Hayti. Three hundred houses were destroyed, and the loss is estimated at $300,000. .....The women of Guanajuato, Mexico, have issued a protest against the expulsion of the Sisters of Charity, bitterly denouncing the government for the act, and reproaching the men who support it.....The "present of jewelry" which the United States Congress by a joint resolution has authorized Lieutenant Thomas W. Fitch to receive, on behalf of his wife, from the Khedive of Egypt, is a parure, diamond necklace and earrings.

It is reported that irregularities involving $1,000,000 have been detected in the custom house in New York city.....A cow valued at $25,000 died in Kentucky lately. It is only a short time since a cow died for which $40,500 were paid.....By a fire in Montreal twenty-five families were burned out.....The Maine State prison only cost the State $2,000 above its earnings last year.....Present actions of Congress indicate that as fast as the sewing machine patents expire that will be the end of them. They will not be renewed.....A bill is before the New Jersey Legislature to prevent gas companies from collecting rents for meters.....A bill is before the New York Legislature providing that banks may organize under the State laws, with a capital of $50,000, in villages where the population does not exceed 6,000.....The death of the Emperor of China is announced. He was born in 1856, and the next heir to the throne is five years of age..... The extra Pacific Mail subsidy, $500,000, has gone by order of the House, and there is some danger that the $500,000, the first subsidy, may go with it, though all the disclosures have been in regard to the extra subsidy..... Gen. Burnside was elected United States Senator in Rhode Island, Dixon having withdrawn his name. The vote was, Burnside, 63; Barstow, 16; Brown, 12; Sheffield, 6 Hart, 3; and 5 scattering.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

Senate.

Wright, of Iowa, from the committee on the civil service and retrenchment, reported adversely on the bill to abolish the system of mileage, and it was indefinitely postponed.

Hamlin, of Maine, from the same committee, reported adversely on the bill to reduce the salary of the President of the United States, with the request that it be placed on the calendar with the adverse report. So ordered.

Logan, of Illinois, from the Military committee, called up the House bill for the relief of Gen. Samuel W. Crawford. He said that there had been numerous instances where officers had been retired on a rank much higher than that which they actually held while in active service. He submitted an amendment to prevent this, but excepting from its operation those who had lost an arm or leg, or both eyes, or who have served twenty-five years in the army. He had no desire to mention names, but there was a gentleman formerly connected with our army, now in the civil service in Europe, whose rank in active service was very low, but he was retired with a very high rank. There were others, now in the employ of railroad companies, who were retired with a rank higher than that actually held by them before retirement. The amendment was agreed to, and the bill passed.

Edmunds, of Vermont, presented a joint resolution of the Vermont Legislature against the ratification of the proposed Canadian reciprocity treaty. Referred to the committee on foreign relations.

Wright, of Iowa, introduced a bill for the reduction of the salaries of the United States employees ten per cent., if they exceed $1,200 per annum, for two years from July 1, 1874. The President and United States judges are exempted.

Schurz's resolution instructing the Judiciary committee to inquire what legislation was necessary to secure to the people of Louisiana the right of self-government under the Constitution, called forth an earnest debate, in which Sherman, of Ohio, upheld the course of the troops in New Orleans, and denounced the act of Wiltz in taking the Speaker's chair as an act of usurpation. Bayard, of Alabama, said the question was not whether the conduct of Wiltz was regular or irregular, but that it was not within the province of the President to interfere in the organization of the State Legislature.

Schurz, of Missouri, said if the Senator was willing to take the report of the House subcommittee, which raised no issues, and on which he must admit that the grossest frauds were committed by the returning board, and therefore that board was the cause of the trouble.

Mr. Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, in presenting a memorial of the operatives in the Raritan woolen mills, N. J., for the repeal of the act of June 6, 1872, reducing the duty on certain foreign products, said he believed the granting of this petition would increase our revenue and give activity to our sluggish industries. A protective tariff, while giving prosperity to the people, also increased the revenue of the country. Referred to the committee on finance.

The following bills were disposed of: The House bill to provide for enlistments in the navy was indefinitely postponed; the Senate bill to amend the act of July 17, 1862, for the better government of the navy, and the Senate bill for the relief of the survivors of the Polaris were passed.

Mr. Conkling, of New York, presented a memorial of the citizens of New York touching the condition of the wages and industries of the country, and against the restoration of the duty on tea and coffee.

Mr. Ingalls, of Kansas, from the committee on Indian affairs, reported with amendments the House bill to authorize the Seneca nation of New York Indians to lease lands within the Cattaraugus and Alleghany reservations and to confirm existing leases. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Dorsey, of Arkansas, introduced a bill to establish certain telegraph lines in the several States and Territories as post roads, and to regulate the transmission of commercial and other intelligence by telegraph. Referred.

House.

The vote rejecting the Indian Appropriation bill was again reconsidered without the yeas and nays, and then finally the bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union—yeas, 142; nays, 91. The Speaker stated that the bill went to the Committee of the Whole as an entirely new bill, subject to amendment.

The Letter Tariff bill, as it is called, was considered, and the House agreed to the conference report on it by a vote of 136 to 99. The bill goes to the President for his signature.

Garfield, of Ohio, from the committee on appropriations, reported a bill appropriating $182,500 in coin to pay interest on the 3.65 bonds of the District of Columbia. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

Myers, of Pennsylvania, presented a petition of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union at Philadelphia, for the passage of the bill equalizing bounties.

Mr. Crooke, of New York, introduced a bill for the exchange of lands at Wallabout bay between the United States and the city of Brooklyn.

Mr. Cessna, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution providing that the rules be so far suspended during the remainder of the present session as to prevent the Speaker from entertaining any dilatory motion pending the consideration of any public bill or joint resolution, or of any motion to bring, as the result of which may bring before the House for consideration such bill or joint resolution. It was vehemently opposed by the Democratic members, who claimed that it was in violation of the Constitution, would open the Treasury to all kinds of schemes, and set a bad precedent. The Republicans held that it would prevent a waste of time. The resolution was lost.

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill appropriating $182,500 for the payment of the February interest on the 3.65 bonds of the District of Columbia, to be considered and adjusted as part of the proportional sum to be paid by the United States for the expenses of the district, and toward the payment of the interest on the funded debt of the district. Referred to the Committee of the Whole, where it can be reached only in the regular order or by suspension of the rules.

Mr. Potter, of New York, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a joint resolution proposing the following amendment to the Constitution.

"ARTICLE 16. From and after the next election for a President of the United States, the President shall hold his office during the term of six years and, together with the Vice-President chosen for the same term, be elected in the manner as now provided or that may hereafter be provided; but neither the President nor the Vice-President of the office of President has devolved upon him) shall be eligible for re-election as President."

This elicited a spirited debate, in the course of which Mr. Butler remarked that the reason why we had been so unsuccessful in Vice-Presidents when they had become Presidents is because they have always looked to a re-election, and therefore we propose to take away the temptation. He further said: "The time which would call for the re-election of a President is when a strong hand has hold of the government, and when in time of commotion, and the people feel a doubt as to what will be the future of the country without a re-election Then I can conceive a possibility of the people coming up as one man for the re-election of a strong hand, that will hold the government in the future as it has held it in the past. I can conceive of that, and the only thing that will ever make a third term successful." The resolution was rejected by a vote of 124 to 104 —not two-thirds in favor. All the Democrats and forty-seven Republicans voted for it.

Mr. Butler reported a resolution in reference to the Morgantown and New Idria Mining Company's claims in California, directing the commissioner of the government land office to institute legal proceedings in the name of the government against the New Idria Mining Company in the Circuit Court of the United States for California to restrain further waste of the property; for the appointment of a receiver; and for the recovery of possession, and also for the recovery of seven million dollars illegitimately and wrongfully taken therefrom by the New Idria Mining Company, and such other action as the commissioner may deem proper. Also directing the Secretary of the Interior not to issue patents to the New Idria Mining Company until the legal proceedings are determined. After much discussion, the resolution was adopted by a vote of 136 to 11.

Mr. Butler moved a reconsideration of the vote whereby the Civil Rights bill, reported by the Judiciary committee, was recommitted. "Filibustering" was at once begun by the opposition to prevent getting the bill before the House, with such success that the roll was called sixteen times in the course of the morning, and nothing had been done up to the hour of adjournment. The voting was of a strictly party character, and the list showed an average of 225 members.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, presented credentials of his colleague-elect, Mr. Stevens, who was chosen to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Crocker. The credentials were read, and Mr. Stevens was sworn in and took his seat.

Spontaneous Combustion.

At a seance of the Societe de Chirugie de Paris, a paper by M. Chassrignol of Brest was read on this subject. The question of spontaneous combustion was broached for the first time in 1692, and various French authors have accepted it as a possibility. The Germans, however, as Casper and others, have denied it. M. de Chassaignol has attempted a careful revision of all the cases recorded, and finds that no medical man, nor any one whose statements are worthy of credit, has ever observed the phenomenon at first hand. Many authors declare that the human body burns with a blue flame and the production of an empyreumatic odor, and it has been imagined that the alcohol with which the tissues of drunkards are saturated might catch fire; but facts are stubborn things; the flesh of drunkards does not appear to be more inflammable than others after death, and even when it has been soaked for several days in alcohol it burns with difficulty. Again, after injection made into the veins of animals, as of dogs, it was found impossible to effect their combustion. Others have suggested that inflammable gases might be generated, but this is also unproved, and, on the whole, M. de Chassaignol decides against the possibility of its occurrence.

Soldiers of Fortune.

America has not furnished very many soldiers of fortune, but they have all been marked men, and the number is increasing. The American officers in Egypt, of whom there is now so large a representation, are certainly in a good sense soldiers of fortune, and they are making such success and winning such renown that they will stimulate other adventurous souls to follow in their path. But they are not the only or the first of our countrymen who have drawn swords for a foreign cause. During the Crimean war, Col. Burr Porter, of New Jersey, a thorough American, though of long residence in Europe, entered the Turkish service and gallantly commanded a regiment of Bashi-Bazouks. Col. Porter was a natural soldier of fortune, who rusted and wearied under the restraints of quiet life—a man of prodigious personal strength, with the muscles and physical training of a prize-fighter, and yet a man of refined and cultured tastes and polished bearing. The field of ordinary business was about as well adapted to him, or he to it, as a plow-boy to be a dancing-master. Our national spirit of enterprise took with him a new direction, and it was the direction of restless adventure. During our war he came back to have a hand in it, and served as colonel of a Massachusetts regiment. The opening of the Franco-German war dragged him from the domestic life into which he had finally settled, and he was in France before even his friends knew he was gone from New York, and on the battle-field he perished, with the cry of *vive la France* on his lips, for he gave himself by complete sympathy to the side of the Frenchman. Rushing forward at the head of his men in a charge, he had just cried: "I will show you how Americans fight," when the fatal shot struck him.

Gen. Thomas Jordan, who at one time held command of the Cuban army, would, perhaps, not wish to be called an American soldier of fortune, but rather an American who fought for an oppressed people whose cause he had espoused as a friend of justice, yet he may fairly be ranked in our little list. He is a West Point graduate, was on the staff of Beauregard during the war, and probably will always be a soldier by profession. The Americans, Ward and Burgevine, who were so prominent in the Taeping rebellion in China, must complete the number of those of whom we can now speak. Ward's striking adventures and military success are detailed at length by Col. Chesney in his late "Military Biography." He found his death in one of the many affairs in which he showed great gallantry; and, in Col. Chesney's words, "his skill and courage in action caused him to be much lamented."

The Invasion of States.

The bill introduced in the United States Senate, by Clayton of Arkansas, to protect each State of the Union against invasion and for other purposes, reads as follows: It provides that whomsoever shall invade any State for the purpose of violating the laws of said State or of the United States, or for the purpose of interfering in any manner with the execution of said laws, or whomsoever shall willfully and corruptly conspire, combine, and confederate with any other person for any of the purposes above indicated, shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of felony, and be punished by a fine not exceeding $10,000, and by imprisonment at hard labor not exceeding ten years. The United States District and Circuit courts are to have jurisdiction of these offenses. District-attorneys, United States marshals, and deputy marshals, United States commissioners, and all other officers who may be specially empowered by the President of the United States are by this bill especially required to institute proceedings against all persons who may violate the foregoing provisions and arrest them, to be imprisoned or bailed, as the case may be, for trial before a proper court. United States commissioners are empowered, within their respective districts, to appoint suitable persons to execute the warrants or other lawful process issued by them, and all persons or officers authorized by this bill to execute warrants, etc., as aforesaid, shall have authority to call and summon to their aid the bystanders or *posse comitatus*, or such portion of the land and naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, as may be necessary to the performance of the duty with which they are charged.

Such is Justice.

Mlle. Juvin was a French modiste in New York, acting as smuggling agent for a well-known actress, who in her turn was agent for certain fair and fashionable ladies, "leaders of the great world," whose vanity tempered their honesty to the extent of cheating the government in the matter of duties on their polonaises and petticoats. Waist and shoulder measures of those "leaders of the great world" were sent to Worth, with photographs, when possible, that that careful artist might costume them in picturesque consonance with nature; the noted actress, acting as cat for the monkey (for a consideration), was ready to drag the chestnuts through the fire of the Custom-house; the woman Juvin was the paw of the cat and (for a less consideration) went into the fire. Poor Juvin was detected, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $2,000.

It is shown that the plan of the fashionable ladies was to have the dresses come in; nobody was there to receive them, and they were seized and sold at auction. Each lady who had ordered a dress had an agent on hand to buy it in, and in this way secured it at much less than what she would have to pay. The smuggler lies in prison, and the fashionable ladies who induced her to commit the crime frisk on light fantastic toes through waltz or german in their stolen tulles and velvets.

New York State Militia.

The report of Adjutant-General Rathbone, of New York State, for the year 1874, has been made public. He states that the National Guard, as at present constituted, consists of eight divisions, nineteen brigades, one regiment, nine separate troops of cavalry; one battalion and ten batteries of artillery; thirty regiments and thirteen battalions of infantry, including 1,748 commissioned officers and 19,390 non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, making a total force of 21,338. The number of non-comm